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GOVERNMENT AID FOR CATTLEMEN IS BOARD'S PLAN

Liberal, Long-Term Loans in West and Southwest Held Vital Need

RELIEF MEASURES CITED BY OBSERVER

President's Special Commission to Make Co-operative Marketing Suggestions

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE
WASHINGTON, Dec. 19—Liberal and long-term government credits to the cattlemen of the west and southwest will be recommended by President Coolidge's Agricultural Commission, when it assembles in Washington on Jan. 5. The plight of the cattle breeders on the ranges is regarded by the commission as the outstanding emergency in the American agricultural situation.

Under the auspices of the federal Farm Board, the commission will recommend that relief measures at low rates and repayable on easy conditions be forthwith placed at the disposal of the cattle industry. A few days ago President Coolidge expressed his interest in that particular branch of agriculture by appointing Albert Calvin Williams of Texas to the Farm Loan Bureau. Mr. Williams formerly was president of a live-stock loan company at Fort Worth, and is specially experienced in making loans on cattle.

Twelve Banks Involved

It is probable that relief measures to be urged by the agricultural commission next month will be largely directed by Mr. Williams. They will be worked out beforehand in consultation with the presidents of the twelve regional federal land and intermediate credit banks at Springfield, Mass.; Baltimore, Columbia, S. C.; Louisville, New Orleans, St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, Wichita, Houston, Berkeley and Spokane. Incidentally, all matters of finance affecting agriculture will be considered.

Help for the cattlemen, who are scattered throughout the rural west with the exception of the wheat and corn belts, will be the only emergency measure declared by the president's commission to be of vital and immediate importance. All other branches of agriculture have been found to be taking care of themselves. Where not already back on a national or semi-national basis, they are working steadily and satisfactorily toward that end. The live-stock industry as a whole is today on a sounder footing than at any time since the price collapse of 1919 and 1920.

The President's Viewpoint

But the cattlemen, the raisers of the animals which are the raw material of the American meat industry—have had more setbacks than breeders of sheep or pigs. For the last three years the cattlemen have been systematically liquidating wartime loans contracted at high interest rates largely paid off, but conditions are still far from satisfactory. A prominent representative of agriculture in the Senate says that "three-quarters of the western cattlemen are broke." It is to meet that emergency that generous financial measures are contemplated by the agricultural commission.

Treasury authorities consulted by this writer are not yet in agreement as to what will be necessary to effect the proposed relief program for the cattlemen. There is said to be ample credit and machinery available for all purposes, although it is admitted that the machinery has not been operated as helpfully or effectively as it might have been.

President Coolidge more than a year ago expressed the view that better financial management in the farming regions was as vital to agricultural development as agricultural methods. He said, bluntly, that in his opinion "bad farming" was about as much to blame for conditions as "bad farming."

Co-operative Marketing

After tackling relief for the cattlemen, the agricultural commission will inquire into the ramifications regarding co-operative marketing. The attention of Congress was drawn to this branch of agricultural reform by the Federal Trade Commission at the beginning of the present session. Huston Thompson, former chairman of the commission, submitted a report on co-operation in foreign countries, based on Mr. Thompson's studies of it in the summer of 1923.

George W. Norris (R) Senator from Nebraska, urged the Senate to arrange at once for widespread distribution of the report throughout the farming sections. The Thompson report, which did not fit in with European countries, recommended consideration of the following projects for the further development of co-operation in the United States.

1. Farmers' co-operative sales societies for marketing produce as directly as possible from the farm to the urban household.

2. A simple, elastic and inexpensive system of rural credit societies of the deposit and loan type, managed by the farmers themselves.

3. Distribution of electric power in rural communities through farmers' co-operative societies for the furnishing of light, heat and power.

4. Retail consumers' co-operative societies in thickly populated rural districts.

5. Co-operative distribution of household coal.

6. Distribution of milk by consumers' co-operative societies in large cities.

7. Co-operative export associations for marketing of American farm products abroad.

Peace School Sought as Check on War Idea

Philadelphia, Dec. 18
A PLEA for a "college for peace to rival the war colleges, Annapolis and West Point," was made here by Philip Gunion, retiring president of the National Industrial Advertising Association, in an address at a dinner at which a unit of that organization was formed.

"Too much attention is being given to preparing the youth of this country for war," said Mr. Gunion. "It is time that business men realized the danger of such a mental attitude. War it's inevitable result. Peace will endure if that attitude is reversed."

BRITISH TO STAY IN COLOGNE AREA

Germany Must Satisfy Allies It Is Faithfully Fulfilling Treaty

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 19—The British occupation of the Cologne area is to continue for the present. Marquess Curzon announced this on behalf of the British Government in the House of Commons last night. January 10, he said, will be the earliest date on which, under the Versailles Treaty, evacuation could be demanded if Germany had fulfilled its obligations.

The British Government "had put a slight desire to continue the occupation. The sooner it was ended, the better from the British viewpoint and the better from the viewpoint of the world. They wanted to get back to settled conditions," said Lord Curzon. He gave reasons, however, why this action could not be taken at the present moment.

The Cologne bridgehead was not entirely occupied by British troops. There were British, Belgian and French troops and Great Britain could not act alone, but only after consultation with its allies.

Question of Default

Further, they had to be satisfied, he said, of Germany's faithful fulfillment of the treaty. He put the reparation question aside, since provided Germany had loyally carried out the Dawes agreement the British Government hoped the question of default there would not arise.

The question was different as regards military conditions, regarding which the Allied Military Control Commission's report was awaited.

"He declared Ireland's stand against Great Britain's attempts to apply pre-war solutions to post-war problems, which is now five years too late will be uncompromising. Dublin's thesis, now under preparation, will be sent the League and point out that the Free State regards herself as a full-fledged member of the League, with all rights and obligations."

Ireland will not acknowledge the legality of the equity of the British contentions, Mac-White declared. He added:

Dominions Magna Charta

"The Treaty of Versailles was the Magna Charta of the Dominions, establishing their right to handle their own foreign affairs. They will not turn back. Britain is playing a losing game. She would be there are permanent grades of membership of the League. If the League admits Great Britain's contention, then Ireland would cease membership within 24 hours. The League must face the issue squarely."

"The question is as grave for the League as for the Dominions. Great Britain's communication declares that His Majesty's Government have consistently taken the view that the League covenant nor any conventions concluded under the auspices of the League are intended to govern relations inter se of the various parts of the British Commonwealth, and that the terms of Article Eighteen of the covenant are not applicable to the Anglo-Irish Treaty."

Registration Necessary

"The record of the third League Council, meeting on May 19, 1920, says 'Article 18 refers to treaties, etc., entered into hereafter.' It is hereby understood registration is necessary for all treaties, etc., which become or may become finally binding at the date of the coming in force of the covenant."

"We hold any dispute arising over international compacts registered before the League is competent for the League's intervention. Great Britain approved Ireland's entrance into the League, and in doing

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

AFRICAN-DUTCH PRESS OPPOSES BRITISH ACTION

Question of Irish Treaty Registration With League Arouses Opposition

By Special Cable

CAPETOWN, Dec. 19—England's objections to the registration of the Treaty of Versailles by the League of Nations is the subject of keen criticism by the Dutch press here. It is regarded as an attempt to tamper with the dominion status because the empire is founded on membership in the League. The Government newspaper, Burger, is particularly frank. "England's attitude is an attack not merely on the position of Ireland, but on that of every dominion that appreciates the new status, and wishes it to be increasingly put into practice."

"The objections raised by the Foreign Secretary apply equally to the other dominions. Our membership in the League is not a matter of convenience, nor does it depend in any way on the caprice of imperialists in London. Yet when it is a question of voting power, the members of the empire are supposed to signify as much as Holland or Chili, because such position suits England. We expect our government," the paper concludes, "will strenuously resist any attempts to reduce the constitutional powers we obtained."

The English press contains lengthy explanations of the position. The Cape Argus says that it is, of course, quite open for any of the dominions to challenge the validity of the position taken by the British Government, in which case the whole matter of inter-empire relations will have to be debated at the Imperial Conference.

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Free State Envoy Foresees Ireland Leaving the League

NEW YORK, Dec. 19—A special dispatch from Geneva to the New York World today says: "Ireland will withdraw from the League of Nations at once if the British protest against registration by the League of Nations." His home is in Coshington, O. He is a Mason, Elk and Odd Fellow, a member of the American Academy of Political Science and of the Baptist church.

He has been a vice-president of the National Association of United Mine Workers of America since 1912. James P. Noonan, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, was elected eight vice-president, to fill the vacancy on the executive council caused by Green's promotion.

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The election of Mr. Green was unanimous. The keynote of his administration, he said, would be "constructive progressivism."

"I believe in always driving ahead in building permanently as we go," he said.

In a formal statement issued soon after his election Mr. Green said that he would carry out the policies which Mr. Gompers followed as leader of organized labor in America.

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(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

New Labor Chief



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WILLIAM GREEN

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the pleas in abatement in the cases against E. L. Doheny, E. L. Doheny Jr., Albert B. Fall and Harry F. Sinclair, growing out of naval oil leases. Argument was set in Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for Jan. 9. The defense contention that the members of the grand jury which returned the indictment against the three men were by listening to a radio talk by Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, the Senate's oil prosecutor, was held by the Government not sufficient to cause the court to grant the pleas. Other arguments set forth by the defense also met disagreement from the Government counsel.

ALBANIA CALLS MEN TO COLORS; WARSHIPS MOVE

(Continued from Page 1)

These Bulgarian bands are accused of having used Albanian territory as a retreat and now cause constant trouble for Yugoslavia, according to Captain Smith. There are also groups of Albanians, called "Katzaks," who operate against Yugoslavia on their own account. The result has been that each new break in Albanian local politics has started further attacks along the border against Yugoslavia.

Tendency Toward Bolshevism
To further complicate the situation, bands of rebels in Wringel, W., a Russian town, are alleged to be in Ahmed Zoghi's command, while Bolshevik leaders have entered the troubled scene.

According to Captain Smith, a cause for further dissensions in Albanian politics has been over the tendency to take to Bolshevism, one party wishing to accept the Soviet's proffered assistance, while another group has month.

Up to six months ago the Muhammadans were in power, but Fan Noli overthrew Ahmed Zoghi and seized control for himself. Zoghi found shelter in Belgrade and is now trying to return, and it is his attack which has precipitated the present trouble.

Fan Noli Reported Fled

BELGRADE, Dec. 19 (AP)—Late news dispatches received from Albania by way of Prizren report that the Albanian Premier, Bishop Fan Noli, has fled. If confirmed, this would indicate that the insurgents had succeeded in their object, which was the overthrow of the Noli government.

BRITAIN RESTORES STATE TO DYNASTY

Sardesai of Savantwadi Served With Honor in Great War

BOMBAY, Nov. 10 (Special Correspondence)—A memorable event in the annals of the Savantwadi State occurred recently, when Bapusaheb Bhosla was invested with the ruling powers, with the title of "Sardesai of Savantwadi" by Mr. Mackie, political agent to the Government of Bombay. The administration of this State was taken over by the British Government from the hands of the great-grandfather of the Sardesai about a century ago on account of his services.

This Prince received his education in a public school in England and rendered great services during the war. After a lapse of nearly 100 years, therefore, Savantwadi is again having its own ruler to administer its affairs. A kharita (treaty document) was presented to the Prince by the political agent on behalf of the Bombay Government stating:

For nearly a century your State has been under our administration. Today it is time for you to be organized and prosperous. Your education, your record as a soldier, and the diligence with which you have studied to prepare yourself for the work of ruling your State, will not make you less than you will think more of the duties and responsibilities of your office than of its privileges.

The noble response of the people of your State to the call of arms during the war constitutes a claim to the best effort that you can put forward for the amelioration of their condition.

GIFFORD ON NEW COMMITTEE
WASHINGTON, Dec. 19—Charles L. Gifford (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, has been placed on the House Merchant Marine Committee.

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REMOVAL OF 'EL' TRAIN FROM BROOKLYN BRIDGE ADVOCATED

Harkness Would Dig New Tunnel, Put Surface Cars on Elevated Tracks and Use Lower Grades for Vehicular Traffic

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 19—The proposed rebuilding of the Brooklyn bridge could be averted by the removal of trains from this structure and the digging of a new tunnel between Brooklyn and New York City for the use of these trains, Leroy T. Harkness, member of the Transit Commission, testified today in the hearing being conducted before Justice John V. McAvoy into the city's transit situation.

The commissioner said that by taking the trains from the bridge, the surface cars can be moved over the elevated tracks, and the trolley tracks converted into vehicular highways for two lanes of cars, thereby reducing the expense of strengthening the bridge.

Manhattan Bridge Situation

Attention also was called to the two unused tracks on the Manhattan Bridge, which are planned eventually to tie up with the projected Nassau Street loop, and which will relieve to a marked extent the present congested situation, both at Canal Street and Manhattan and DeKalb Avenue stations, Brooklyn. "These two unused tracks would, if utilized, increase the capacity of the DeKalb Station 50 per cent," Mr. Harkness stated.

The Brooklyn Bridge originally had only two tracks, over which all the traffic between the two boroughs was handled, to the old Park Row terminal, but the building of tunnels has relieved this situation. A physical connection with this line and the subway in Brooklyn, he averred, was important, but the elevated rolling stock could not be used in the subways.

To remedy this, the Fulton Street Elevated was remodeled in 1914 to carry the heaviest steel cars. Mr. Harkness agreed that this involved a useless expenditure, unless and until heavy cars are run over the line.

The connection between subway and elevated at Astor Place, Brooklyn, was held to be a matter of prime importance, but delays have been encountered here, as elsewhere, in obtaining action it was stated.

Canal Street Conditions

The Nassau Street loop of the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Company, which the city contracted to build in 1915, and which is fully completed, but the building of tunnels has relieved this situation, particularly the Nassau Street loop, and which will be completed in 1925.

Mr. Harkness, member of the Transit Commission, outlined the financial situation of the New York transit lines at yesterday's hearing, tracing the situation of the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Company particularly, from the date of the receivership of the old company (the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company) through the reorganization and the present status of the corporation. He went into detail as to the outstanding bonds and stocks of the company, particularly the old and new debts which it had assumed, and the amount of its debts.

The Brooklyn company's board has three representatives of the public on it, a policy which he commended as having the advantage of bringing into the situation public men of prominence who would have knowledge of the policies of the company. He also was questioned as to the sale of stock, he stated that this was a matter into which the Transit Commission had not gone, as it was beyond its power.

SAMOA SATISFIED WITH BRITISH RULE

New Zealand's Destiny Foreseen by Dominion Minister

By Special Cable

BUCKINGHAM, N.Z., Dec. 19—A party of Samoan chiefs visiting New Zealand were received by the new Governor-General, Sir Charles Ferguson, at Wellington on Wednesday.

They were also entertained by the Government. The spokesman of the chiefs said that he hoped the British colony would fly forever over Samoa and that the whole of Samoa would be brought under British rule. Asked whether the League of Nations could be invited to judge the request that Great Britain take over the American portion of Samoa, the Minister of External Affairs, Sir Francis Bell, announced that New Zealand had been requested by the British Government to take over Union Islands near Samoa.

Sir Francis Bell believed that the destiny of New Zealand was to administer all the island groups between New Zealand and Hawaii, except the French.

Free State Refers to League
By Special Cable
DUBLIN, Dec. 19—The Minister of External Affairs told the Irish Free State Dail today that a communication had been sent to the League of Nations expressing Free State opinion which contradicts the British interpretation of Article 18 of the treaty, but which is not to be published until received by the secretariat at Geneva.

A confidential communication has also been sent to the British Government. Desmond Fitzgerald stated, in reply to a question in the Dail, that the League would have to decide which interpretation was correct.

CANADA EXAMINING ITS CIVIL SERVICE

OTTAWA, Dec. 19 (Special Correspondence)—There are 39,000 people in the employ of the Canadian Government, according to a report just issued by a committee appointed last winter to investigate conditions throughout the federal civil service. The names of these employees, together with their nationality, salaries, positions, etc., are entered in what is called a "Domesday Book."

When the Government receives full reports from all departments and the Civil Service Commission, it is expected that the salary list will be placed on a permanent basis and the present system of extra bonuses to meet the high cost of living be dropped.

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BOSTON

Metric System for Dutch East Indies

By Special Cable

THE HAGUE, Dec. 19—**B**EFORE the metric system will be used exclusively in the Dutch East Indies, in which Amsterdam stands and piastres will be abolished, it was officially announced here yesterday.

Heretofore the two systems have been functioning side by side, but it is now held that experience is shown that the metric system is preferable.

complete this loop, which runs through down-town New York, through the Montague Street tunnel to De Kalb Avenue and back to New York over the Manhattan Bridge, the capacity of the De Kalb station has been limited to 60 trains an hour, whereas the completion of this line would increase this to 90 trains.

The failure to build this line also into the delay in the 14th Street eastern district line, contracted for 10 years ago, according to Commissioner Harkness. The pending \$300,000,000 suit brought against the city by the M. T. C. Company for alleged damages and loss of revenue because of the city's failure to fulfill the provisions of its contracts was alluded to and Edmund L. Mooney, counsel for the City Board of Transportation, introduced into the record a statement as to the city's counter-suit for \$100,000,000.

A letter from Charles L. Craig, city controller, outlining the city's present debt limit, with \$47,000,000 left after numerous deductions had been made also was introduced.

Board's Status Defined

Leroy T. Harkness, member of the state Transit Commission, outlined the financial situation of the New York transit lines at yesterday's hearing, tracing the situation of the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Company particularly, from the date of the receivership of the old company (the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company) through the reorganization and the present status of the corporation.

He went into detail as to the outstanding bonds and stocks of the company, particularly the old and new debts which it had assumed, and the amount of its debts.

He stated that the functions of the Transit Commission did not include those of supervising the expenditure of \$26,000,000 of new capital, adding that the Transit Commission's duties are regulatory, but that it cannot take control of these companies out of the hands of the boards of directors.

The Brooklyn company's board has three representatives of the public on it, a policy which he commended as having the advantage of bringing into the situation public men of prominence who would have knowledge of the policies of the company. He also was questioned as to the sale of stock, he stated that this was a matter into which the Transit Commission had not gone, as it was beyond its power.

French Suggest That an Understanding

exists between the two systems, but it is premature to state that the Conference of Ambassadors has yet received a final report from the Commission of Military Control of Germany.

Nor will it be for the Conference of Ambassadors to affirm that Germany has not fulfilled the conditions required to oblige the Allies to evacuate the Cologne zone on Jan. 19.

The truth about the position, however, is that when Cologne was chosen as the first section to be evacuated five years after the ratification of the treaty, the occupation of the Ruhr Valley was not foreseen.

If the British withdraw, the French would be forced to take their place. Communications with the Ruhr is impossible to leave the Ruhr soldiers in the air. Therefore it appears inevitable that the evacuation of the Ruhr Valley and Cologne will be simultaneous.

A compromise which is virtually effected is that the French will evacuate the Ruhr at an earlier date than agreed, the British for the time being to remain at Cologne.

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Strengthening Lenroot

Not only are these tactics intended to weaken La Follette forces; they are designed to strengthen Mr. Lenroot, who has stood loyally by Mr. Coolidge in difficult circumstances.

He will be up for re-election in 1926 and the Administration desires to have him sent back and not to have a man who would owe his first allegiance to Mr. La Follette. In brief, the Republican Party, backed by the Administration, proposes to try to wrest Wisconsin from radical control and to restore it to the Republicans.

At the latter station, which is about 650 miles north of the international boundary, the Department of Agriculture has for a number of years conducted variety tests with the more common varieties of field corn. These have ranged in yield of green material in 1922 from 15.2 tons in the case of Longfellow, under irrigated conditions at Leithbridge, in southern Alberta, as high as 48 tons of green fodder per acre has been secured.

Recapturing the Northwest

Mr. La Follette has been able to carry the representatives from his State with him on virtually every issue and with the Wisconsin delegation as a nucleus, the plans of the Progressives had been to make a successful come-back in 1926 and to deliver the balance of power in Congress into their own hands.

The Foreign Office sees in Lord Curzon's statement evidence that the Allies already have agreed on their policy, and it considers the failure to negotiate with Germany as "extremely painful."

The Foreign Office, in view of a new German government will be much more difficult, it is declared, if the Allies fail to treat Germany as a contracting party to the Treaty who must be heard before the contract can be altered.

BUFFALOS FOR HEARST RANCH

MISSOULA, Mont., Dec. 19—One hundred million dollars will be made available for governmental aid in the development of commercial action under a bill introduced in the House.

Washington—One hundred million dollars will be made available for governmental aid in the development of commercial action under a bill introduced in the House.

WHEN WINTER COMES

You Will Want to Go

South to Augusta or Aiken

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MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

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It is the purpose of the Republican leaders, including William M.

Lord Curzon, to recapture the northwest, which has so nearly escaped

the Farmers' Conference, representing railroads east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac, here, invited executives of the south

eastern carriers to its organization, and thus have one group in

including all roads east of the river.

A similar organization is maintained in the roads in the west, with

headquarters in Chicago, and eastern

executives feel that better results can

be obtained in public relations work through a single organization in this

territory. Labor stabilization also

LATIN-AMERICAN VACCINE RULES PIQUE TOURISTS

Ship Lines Urge Modification of Restrictions to Spur Travel

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Requirements of South American countries by which a visitor from the United States must carry a certificate from a board of health showing that the traveler has been vaccinated, are the subject of keen opposition by steamship companies operating to such countries. Efforts have been made to induce these nations—notably Argentina and Brazil—to modify their regulations, particularly in the cases of the winter tourists, who often spend less than two weeks in such countries, but thus far little progress has been made.

Speaking for the Grace Line, which operates fast ships from New York to the west coast of South America as well as from Seattle and New Orleans to this territory, Harold H. Gallison, passenger traffic manager, stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor:

"I wish we could alleviate these conditions. I have been to the ambassadors of Brazil and Argentina, but they say that our requirements are twice as stringent as theirs.

Two Weeks Visa Sought

"I have tried to obtain a tourist visa, good for two weeks' stay in these countries which enforce the vaccination regulations, which will be subject to such a visa, but have not been successful as yet. I also mentioned this to James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, when he departed recently for South America, and am hopeful that he will go into the matter."

F. M. Wolf, passenger traffic manager of the Munson Line, managing operators for the United States Shipping Board in the South American trade, in which service it maintains four express steamships between New York and Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo and Buenos Aires, was particularly interested when informed that complaint had been made by travel agents of the requirements of the South American countries for admission of tourists. "Of course we'd like to have these regulations modified," he said.

He stated that efforts had been made by him and his company to accomplish this, but that nothing definite had resulted. In common with several other passenger officials of lines operating to South American points, he declared that many prospective passengers might abandon a voyage by reason of these rules, and that an exemption would doubtless attract persons who may be deterred by the present rigidity of the vaccination laws.

Modification Urged

P. H. Heard of the Lampert & Holt Line disagreed, however, as to the number of prospective passengers who might be lost by reason of the requirement. "We have endeavored to have the rule modified," he said, "but we feel that it cannot be done."

He asserted that to obtain a certificate for an old vaccination was not difficult.

The regulations, as given in the schedules of the Grace Line, state:

"A vaccination certificate is required for every passenger to Peru and Chile, whether in transit or otherwise."

"For Argentina: Statement of character from police department, letter of recommendation, vaccination certificate from Board of Health, photographs, etc."

"For Brazil: Vaccination certificate from Board of Health, etc."

"For Chile: Vaccination certificate, police certificate, health certificate, etc."

"For Colombia: Certificate of good health."

"For Uruguay: Vaccination certificate."

Panama and Peru do not have regulations of this character, according to the information furnished by the steamship companies. The rule, it is said, is strictly enforced, and the same situation exists regardless of what line one may use or what one's reason for making a trip to South America may be.

Some persons have determined to forgo trips to South America because of these requirements, according to reports which have reached The Christian Science Monitor. Steamship men, in general, are willing to co-operate in any way possible with any efforts which may be made toward an alleviation of a regulation which is considered un-

ZIPPER BOOTS
Men's \$5.50
Women's \$5.00
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Tru-pe-dic
Smart
Comfortable
Serviceable
WITH men Tru-pe-dic shoes have
won instant approval. They ap-
peal to the man's common sense.
With women Tru-pe-dic are every-
thing liked because they meet the feminine
desires for comfort and smartness.
In addition Tru-pe-dic being of
men and women a new degree of foot
comfort.
Come in and see why.
Hosiery and Rubbers

ROSS BROTHERS
True-pe-dic Shoe Shop
Little Building
Fourth Floor, Room 423-424
BOSTON, MASS.

CRAMTON BILL HEARING HELD

Unification of Dry Work in Treasury Department Bureau Urged

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The Cramton bill, proposing to unite all prohibition work in one bureau, under the Treasury Department, was the subject of further hearings called today before a subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Though favorably reported to the Senate at the close of last session, the measure, previously passed by the House, was referred to committee for further hearings at the request of users of industrial alcohol. The committee planned after today's session to adjourn over the holiday recess when additional hearings are to be held.

Samuel C. Henry, of Chicago, secretary of the National Association of Retail Druggists, declared the measure would cause serious annoyance to business men. He suggested inclusion in the bill of a plan for a board of review which would have authority to hear appeals from the prohibition commissioner.

With inclusion of the suggested amendments, Mr. Henry said his association would not oppose the bill.

J. J. Britt, chief counsel of the prohibition unit, argued the proper enforcement of the law called for a separate bureau. He said the present system was beneath the dignity of the law. Imposition of civil service requirements for prohibition agents would improve the service, he declared.

Charles L. Reese, president of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, protested the proposal to join supervision of the alcohol industry with the pooling units of the Prohibition unit. He also urged for amendments authorizing a Board of Review and a separate division to handle alcohol permits and manufacture.

The sitting dealing with political questions was held in camera. As far as can be ascertained, it was agreed that the Women's Little Entente should be inspired with the ideal of pacifism. It stands for the principle that there are not sufficiently strong reasons for armed conflict between neighboring states, and inclines toward the gathering together of the women of all the nations of eastern Europe in as strong a rapprochement as possible in political matters.

Only by a complete understanding of the nations can it be realized that their common salvation lies in universal peace, which is the road toward human progress. This women's congress was more strongly than ever of the opinion that international relations will be much more stable when parliaments of all countries contain a large number of women members.

The women of Poland and Czechoslovakia are already able to influence directly their parliaments, and in other countries, even where women have not yet got the franchise, they can make their opinion publicly felt.

DRUG STORE SALE OF LIQUOR ASSAILED

Texas Dries to Demand Curb From Legislature

DALLAS, Tex., Dec. 12 (Special Correspondence)—The Anti-Saloon League of Texas and other friends of prohibition are preparing data to be submitted to the Legislature in support of a proposed bill to curb the sale of whisky on physicians' prescription. The greater part of the whisky sold through the drug stores, it was charged by the Anti-Saloon League, is obtained for strictly revenue purposes. It was declared that the amount of whisky sold during the holidays in Dallas had been in excess of the average at other seasons.

In Texas there are 1800 physicians authorized to write liquor prescriptions. Approximately 400,000 prescriptions are issued a year. The average charge for a liquor prescription by the 300 authorized physicians in Dallas is \$3, while the whisky sells at from \$3 to \$4 a pint at the drug stores.

Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson, Governor-elect, has indicated that she would favor a bill to restrict the indiscriminate issuance of such prescriptions.

Atticus Webb, head of the Anti-Saloon League of Texas, with headquarters in Dallas, is organizing the forces to get legislative action on this subject.

warranted and objectionable by many travelers. They realize, as do the prospective voyagers, that doctors disagree as to the merits of vaccination and, also, that there have been many fatalities, especially among children, in the United States who have been subjected to inoculation.

FEMINISTS TAKE FORWARD STEPS

Energetic Fight for Rights Advocated Without Disturbances

BELGRADE, Dec. 1 (Special Correspondence)—The congress of the Women's Little Entente, held lately at Belgrade, represents an important event in the feminist movement.

By slow but certain steps the feminists of Yugoslavia are going forward. Every year sees some manifestation which proves that the ranks of enlightened women in this country are rapidly filling up. This year is the first time that an international meeting of feminist societies has been held at Belgrade.

There were three main questions on the agenda: the methods of arousing among women the sense of civil rights and duties, the problem of illegitimate child, and international questions affecting the countries of the Women's Little Entente.

The members of the Women's Little Entente agreed that their fight for the rights of women should be keen and energetic, but at the same time moderate and avoiding anything that might lead to public disturbances.

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FANCY Northern Turkeys and Geese

7 Milk-fed Fowl, 1b.....38c
Nearby Henney Eggs, dozen.....88c
12 Juicy Oranges and 4 Grapes.....55c
fruit for.....55c
Our Own Mince Meat in pie and qt. jars.....45c & 75c
Chocolate Nut Brownies, dozen, 60c
Macaroons, dozen.....38c

W.K. Hutchinson

Company
MARKETS
284 MASS. AVE. COR. FALMOUTH ST.
BOSTON
123 HARVARD ST., BRIDGE CORNER
Other Markets: Arlington, Lexington,
Medford, Winchester.

The youngest man in the new Cabinet, Dr. Jacob Ahrer, Minister of Finance, has been a member of the Provincial Council of Styria, and his appointment to such a difficult post has been criticized by the Vienna press.

Dr. Heinrich Mataja, Minister of Foreign Affairs, speaks English and French fluently, has a wide international acquaintance, and has helped to found the Austrian section of the Inter-Parliamentary Union. Dr. Eduard Schneider remains Minister of Education, and Herr Karl Vaugoin keeps his former office of Minister of War. Dr. Leopold Waber replaces Dr. Felix Frank as Vice-Chancellor. Dr. Joseph Reich is the new Minister of Social Works, and Herr Rudolf Buchinger is Minister of Agriculture.

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Although the project is still somewhat nebulous so far as public information goes, the basis of the plan is the formation of a semi-Governmental concern capitalized at 100,000,000 yen, of which 40 per cent would be held by the Government, more particularly by the Department of the Navy, for the formation of a bureau to control the supply, refining and distribution of all the oil sold in Japan. The scheme is reported to have the endorsement of every member of the Cabinet and of virtually all the Japanese oil companies.

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FRANCE QUESTIONS ETHICS OF ORIGIN OF PARTY FUNDS

M. Herriot Authorizes Thorough Inquiry Into Whole System of Financing, Whether Source Be Radical, Nationalist or Socialist

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS, Dec. 7 (Special Correspondence) — France is discussing the ethics of politicians receiving financial aid from business organizations. The question it arises is not only unpleasant but dangerous for the Herriot Government. Not that the Radical Party is worse than the Bloc National in this respect: on the contrary, the Bloc National has openly allied itself with the Union des Intérêts Economiques known as the "Billet organisation," because M. Billiet is the leading figure in it. But the case of the Radicals is particularly unfortunate because they have denounced in unmeasured terms the whole system of financial aid from bodies of this kind, and therefore if it can be shown that they have profited to any considerable extent by the contributions of these associations, it is held that they will be convicted of hypocrisy.

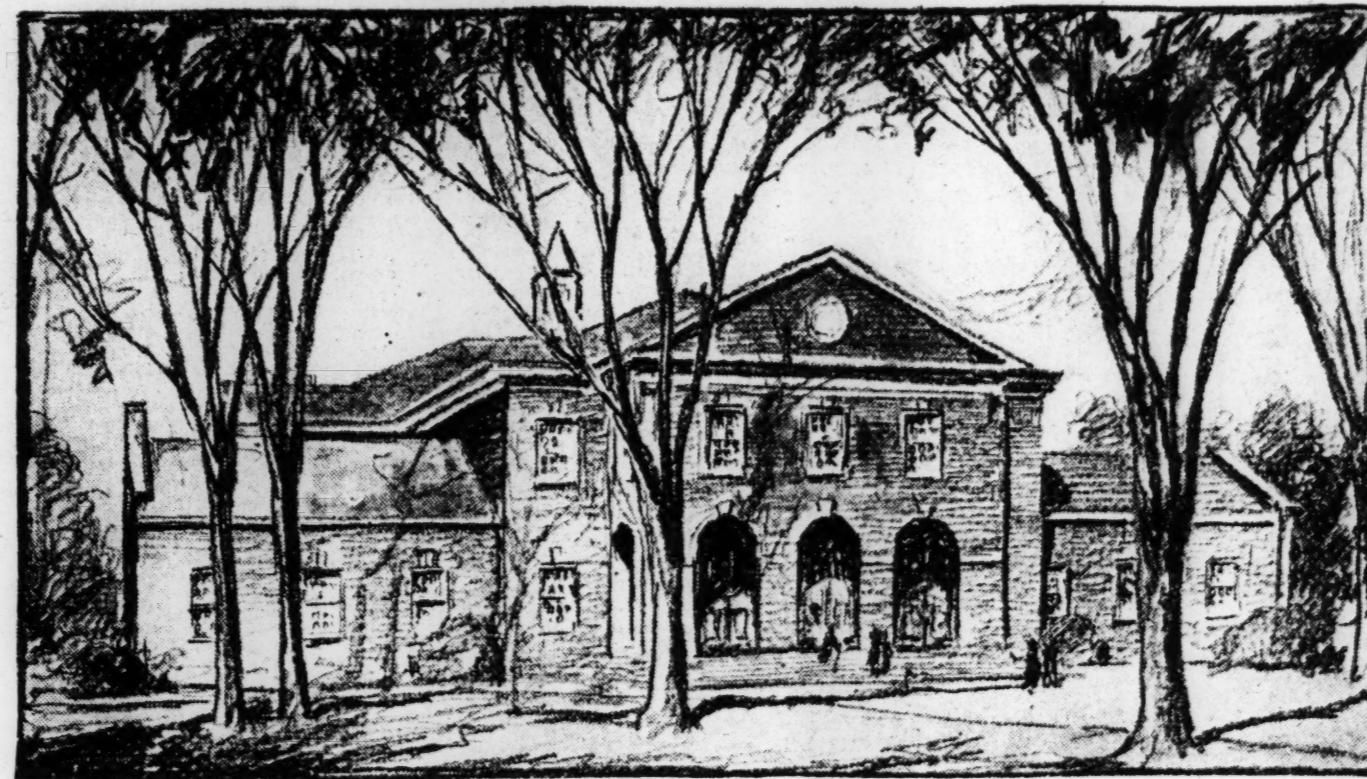
M. Herriot, whose hands are clean, has agreed to a thorough inquiry into the whole system of party finance. There will be an attempt to determine from what sources, not only the Radicals, but the Nationalists, obtained the wherewithal to fight the last elections. There will be an attempt to determine how the Socialists, who appear to be poor, paid their expenses. It is freely suggested that the Communists received financial aid from Russia, and there is even vague talk of German money.

Thorough Probe Desirable

It is surely to be hoped that the probe will be thorough. It is a pity that it was thought necessary to confine the investigation to the last elections; the chief allegations that have been made are in respect of the elections of 1919, but M. Léon Blum, speaking for the Socialists, urged it would be unfair to go back to 1919, because the confusion of parties was then great.

The circumstances, it is argued, have changed. In 1919 the fight was against Socialism, and it may well be, therefore, that a number of Radicals ranged themselves with the

Proposed Phi Beta Kappa Memorial



Drawing Shows Projected Building to Be Placed on Campus at William and Mary College in Honor of Fraternity Founders of 1776.

ous scale, and one really superb avenue, called the Eighteenth of July (Independence Day), cuts magnificently through the heart of the town. Buildings of size are springing up, and on one corner of the Plaza Independencia is rising the highest reinforced building in the world—328 feet high, topping one in Detroit by some or more feet.

Two New Public Monuments

The fact of the matter is that Montevideo, although it has spread itself over an immense amount of territory, still believes in concentrating its spectacular features. It has (besides the concrete building noted) two of the finest public monuments in the world. One is a superb bronze statue; the other is the new Hall of Congress, just built.

The statue stands in the center

of the Plaza Independencia, upon a block of black Uruguayan granite 50 feet high and is a bronze equestrian of gigantic proportions—one of the largest if not the largest ever cast—of General José Artigas, the Spanish army officer who took up the cause of Uruguayan independence and became the great hero of the early battles against Spain. It stands alone and without distracting elements in the midst of a beautiful little park, 15 times the area of Connecticut. Uruguay has 30 times the area of arable land that Connecticut has, and the fine annual rainfall of 37 inches is distributed through the year with remarkable uniformity.

The center of the life of this pleasant country is this capital, Montevideo, with a population of about 365,000 people. The second largest city of the country has only about 25,000, so the preponderance of the capital is unquestioned. Nor does it carry its honors unworthily. For Montevideo is one of the most charming and quaint of all the cities of South America. Cleanliness seems to fit it like a new white glove. It has a number of fine old colonial buildings and historic landmarks, which it has even gone so far in its self-respect and love of things which are essentially its own as to have preserved almost unchanged from Spanish days the lovely colonized porticos which skirted the chief of its old plazas. The whole city, old and new, has been laid out on the most general

lines of beauty. The Uruguayans are frank and friendly to visitors. They smile, always, and there is always a pleasant smile to be exchanged over the merest incident on the street. Everyone, in a word, has charm and tact, those essentials of profound and lasting success in this old world.

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Resort of Three Nations

The beaches, which are the pride

of the city and the mecca, indeed, of the vacationists of Argentina and Brazil, are built up with miles of charming chalets, and the one famous promenade where all the world of Uruguayans make their daily rounds is the great hero of the early battles against Spain. It stands alone and without distracting elements in the midst of a beautiful little park, 15 times the area of Connecticut. Uruguay has 30 times the area of arable land that Connecticut has, and the fine annual rainfall of 37 inches is distributed through the year with remarkable uniformity.

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In Arkansas Hills

Leaving the bridle trail we had

been following we turned our horses' heads up the hillside and the way

became very rocky and we wound in

and out among the trees, dodging

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Delaware Finds Honor System Successful at New Castle

Warden Elmer J. Leach Reports Fewer Escapes, Actual Reformations, an End to Drug and Liquor Traffic

In view of the many articles which have appeared linking Delaware's penal system with the whipping post, this account of the humane and progressive work of Elmer J. Leach, warden of the New Castle Workhouse, is of particular interest. Use of the whipping post in this prison is now rare. The post itself has shrunk from a huge wooden column in a conspicuous place to a pair of harps kept in the background.

DELAWARE is maintaining a penal institution which is gradually gaining the studious attention of criminologists and other authorities on crime prevention in all parts of the United States. The object of this widespread scrutiny is a system of administration that is making good men out of bad ones by putting the entire prison body entirely on its honor to regulate and discipline itself.

The plan in actual operation seems so idealistic as to be astonishing to those who examine it for the first time, for here one finds a prison population of 400, including more than 50 "lifers" and other long-term men, with only three guards, who do not guard the prison without walls, excepting an obvious negotiable stone fence around a recreation ground between two of the wings; a labor system providing for the employment of one-third of the inmates, without guards, on farms from three to 10 miles away from the institution proper, and a warden who does not hesitate to send a group of his men across a state line, up into Pennsylvania, in a motor truck, to buy provisions, entrusting them with enough money to pay the bills. It is also surprising to see the inmates work in a prison addressed by their names, instead of by numbers; to see them attired in civilian clothes, and permitted to move about freely and naturally when not engaged in the prison shops or in the performance of institution duties.

So unusual is the atmosphere of the institution that one at first is likely to suspect that sentiment has superseded calm judgment in the development of the system, but a half hour's conversation with the warden, Elmer J. Leach, is sufficient to show that, while the humanitarian note is conspicuously evident, it has not been carried to the point of sentimental pampering of men who deserve punishment for deliberate violations of the law.

Mordecai S. Plummer
Back of the honor system is a philosophy and a plan both of which were bequeathed to the present warden by his predecessor, Mordecai S. Plummer, who directed the institution from May 1, 1920, until Dec. 21, 1922, when he passed away. Mr. Plummer's philosophy was drawn from the Bible, and his plan from observations during his many years of service as a United States Post Office inspector. From the Bible he learned that the Golden Rule is a thing to be applied in the practical, everyday affairs of life, not merely to be admired as a system of conduct to be realized in some world to come. From his experience as a postal inspector he learned that there was a spark of good in the heart of the worst criminal on earth, and that it could be reached and stimulated by treating him as a human being.

The honor system which he initiated at the New Castle County Workhouse, situated six miles from Wilmington, is a happy and courageous combination of the two. Although he had dealt with criminals during the greater part of his life, and was known pre-eminently as a practical man, rather than as an idealist, he came to the workhouse not only with his humanitarian plan of administration, but with an intense aversion to prevailing systems of prison administration throughout the country. In Mr. Leach he found a sympathetic deputy warden who shared his views, and, inasmuch as

No Idleness in the Prison

Another important element in maintaining discipline is the fact that there is no idleness among the prison body. Every prisoner has work to do, if not in one of the prison departments, in the shops or on the

Rustic Tea Room

Luncheon Afternoon Tea Dinner
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER
MRS. E. G. CROSS
126 Santa Monica Blvd., Santa Monica
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farms. All of the departments, such as the kitchen, the storerooms, the clerical force and the commissary, are under the supervision of an inmate. The evenings are also devoted to salutary activity, the weekly program being as follows: Monday, school; Tuesday, moving pictures; Wednesday, Bible class; Thursday, moving pictures; Friday, school; Saturday, moving pictures; Sunday, church.

The concrete results of the system are enumerated by Mr. Leach in this manner:

"To understand the purpose of this system you must understand our idea of what a prison is for," explains Mr. Leach, "and to appreciate its results you must study our records during the last five years, as contrasted with those under the old system when we had a force of 15 heavily armed guards and a set of rules and regulations which limited and irritated the inmates at every turn and during every minute of the day. Our object is to reform men, not merely to punish them. We believe that if a man is released from a jail still in a criminal state of mind, no matter how long he has been confined or how rigorously he has been disciplined, the jail has failed in its obligations to society. We conceive our primary duty to be the protection of society against the repetition of a crime after a man has been set free. We want to subject our inmates to a spiritual and mental rebirth. You cannot do that by treating them like elemental beasts. We have learned that if you put a criminal on his honor he will conduct himself honorably, and will help you in making the other criminals around him conduct themselves honorably. If you give him half a chance he will 'come back' and devote the remainder of his life to some useful purpose. By aiming at complete reformation, rather than at mere routine punishment, we believe we are serving society by actually reducing the criminal element."

The system in operation rests upon two groups of especially trusted men, one group known as the "tier men," and the other comprising the Honor Court. For each tier of cells there is an inmate tier man who is held responsible for the conduct of the men in his tier while they are entering or leaving their cells. He rises before the others in the morning and is the last to retire at night. At both times he takes a careful check of the inmates and reports to the lone, unarmed prison guard in the "center." There are 16 tier men, several of whom are serving life sentences, and all of whom are serving 10 years or more. While at work in the shops or on the farms, the inmates are under the surveillance of "committees." When either a tier man or a committee member has a complaint to make against a prisoner, he brings it to the attention of the Honor Court, which is composed of three "judges," two attorneys for the defense, a prosecuting attorney, a clerk and a court clerk. This court meets twice a week, with the officers of the prison present and impressed by the sentences. The sentences may be 10 days without recreation yard privileges, 20 days without commissary privileges, or 30 days of solitary confinement, according to the seriousness of the complaint. From this court there is no appeal except to the warden, who very rarely interferes with its decisions.

"Why can we trust this inmate court to do the right thing?" explains Mr. Leach. "Because we have gained the confidence of the men and because they appreciate the treatment we give them. They want this system continued, and for that reason they are often harder on offenders than we would be."

Another important element in maintaining discipline is the fact that there is no idleness among the prison body. Every prisoner has work to do, if not in one of the prison departments, in the shops or on the

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COTTON-GROWING EXPERIMENT SUCCESSFUL IN KENTUCKY

Once Flourishing Hemp-Growing Industry Passes Half-Million Dollar Crop on 30,000 Acres Is Forecast

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 3 (Special Correspondence) — Simultaneously with the passing of the once-flourishing hemp-growing industry in Kentucky tried it, among them Christian, Simpson, Logan, Warren, Allen, Barnes and Monroe.

The continued pleasant weather and almost total absence of frost until November aided the crop to mature in the Kentucky acreages. The growers of this State also were fortunate in enjoying freedom from the boll weevil, which has not made its appearance in this State. The high price of cotton was another cause for rejoicing.

One reason for hemp's abandonment is the effect the crop had on the soil. The main reason, however, is the substitution of sisal from Yucatan and jute from the Philippines. The increasing cost of labor and the scarcity of skilled hands likewise had an effect, for wages went up with the war and the old-time Negro hands who worked with the hemp, from the seedling to the breaking, have all but disappeared. Even with the land and labor problems solved, Kentucky hemp cannot hope to compete with the cheaper substitutes, unless some successful machine breaker can be evolved to replace the tiresome hand method.

Fulton County, though, in the extreme southwestern tip of Kentucky, whose rich alluvial soil and long exemption from frost in the Mississippi bottoms gives it a great advantage,

always has grown considerable cotton. This year, however, more than half a dozen Tennessee border counties in Kentucky tried it, among them Christian, Simpson, Logan, Warren, Allen, Barnes and Monroe.

The continued pleasant weather

and the absence of frost in the

fall and winter months

make it possible for the

farmers to grow cotton in

the winter months.

It is the hope of the

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Stockholm Debates Preservation of Seventeenth Century City

Citizens Object to Royal Marine Razing Djurgardsstaden for Extension of Fleet Station

Stockholm
Special Correspondence
THE recent appointment by the State of a committee composed of representatives of the Department of the Royal Swedish Marine and citizens of Stockholm, to decide the fate of Gamla Djurgardsstaden, has brought to the attention of Stockholmers the existence of a quaint little seventeenth-century city, quite intact, in the heart of Stockholm. In 1918 an agreement was made between the Swedish Government on behalf of the Department of Marine and the city of Stockholm, in virtue of which the whole ground on which Djurgardsstaden stands was handed over to the State to be used as an extension of the present fleet station of Stockholm. Protests on the part of citizens who value the historic associations of this old spot have delayed the execution of the plan.

Professor Lallerstedt, Miss Anna Lindhagen and Captain Eggart have been chosen to represent the city, and they will present the viewpoint that this tiny community has an inestimable value as a cultural historic museum. Lately its historic worth has been made known by the research work of Erland Heurlin, an architect who intends to publish a book on the architectural history of Djurgardsstaden.

Narrow Streets With Quaint Houses

That within five minutes walk of the center of Stockholm there exists a typical little seventeenth century city untouched and populated by a small idyllic community is unknown to thousands of people residing in Stockholm. To the Christian Science Monitor's representative it appeared like a historic town built for some great film, whose location was to present the exact conditions prevailing in the period 1646-1735. Nesting behind the great building of the Trivoli, Stockholm's Coney Island, was the first low, wooden house with its red-tiled roof and wide clapboards. The narrow streets and quaint little houses still stand there as they did almost 200 years ago.

We entered this first house, for the door stood open, as is the custom in the small farming communities all over Sweden. On the unvarnished balustrade, polished by generations of hands, initials and dates were carved. On the landing was a built-in balcony where stood an ancient table of heavy oak and flower boxes laden with flowers. A knock on the door and a neat and cheery woman

Victoria Fosters Literary Tastes

Test of Popularity Puts "Alice in Wonderland" at Head of Big List

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic., Nov. 17.—A campaign has just been successfully concluded in Victoria for the encouragement of a taste for good literature among young people. The week was set apart for extensive propaganda, and "Children's Book Week" witnessed keen activity on the part of those interested in the world of books. News agents and booksellers throughout the State were encouraged to make a special feature of young people's books, and their advertisements and displays were a noticeable feature in the streets of Melbourne.

The committee in charge of the movement used the funds at its disposal to distribute to small booksellers, particularly in the country towns, copies of books whose popularity it seemed desirable to increase. A feature of the campaign was a plebiscite to decide the 10 best books in the field, conducted by a Melbourne newspaper, "Alice in Wonderland" headed the poll, with a local kiddies' story, "Seven Little Australians" second. Next came "Robinson Crusoe," and then "Little Women."

Perhaps the most startling of the results was the low place accorded to the works of Charles Dickens, which the parents and grandparents of the voters of today might have placed at the head of the list. Young Australia may be growing a little less English in its tastes; but it reads hard, and all the harder for the fillip given by the recent campaign.

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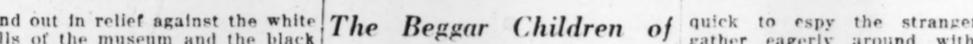
Swedish Marine May Tear Down Gamla Djurgardsstaden



Upper Left: An Ancient Narrow Street in Gamla Djurgardsstaden.

Upper Right: A Tiny Board Street. Facing the Sea.

Lower: The First House in Gamla Djurgardsstaden, Behind the Trivoli.



The Beggar Children of Havana

CHICAGO is not usually thought of as a city of hills, or of even possessing one hill, yet there are certain localities where the elevations above lake level are much higher than the "Chicago Plain," as geologists know the present site of the city.

In that ancient period known as the "Toltecan Stage" when the "Chicago Plain" was covered with water, 30 or 40 feet higher than the present lake level, Rose Hill and Ridge Avenue were above water. To the southwest arose Blue Island, now occupied by the towns of Washington Heights, Beverly Hills, Morgan Hill, and Blue Island. East of the ancient Blue Island, a small island had appeared known as St. Island, the lowest of all the present hills, from Little Stony Island a good deal of the surrounding country is visible.

The city today has a hill of recent date. As you go up from the boulevard toward the Field Museum you begin to realize that the great building really stands on a hill, for sights before unseen now appear, and the outlook north and east and south grows every moment.

It is just at sunset of an autumn day, and the vast marble columns

stand out in relief against the white walls of the towers and the black shadows of the porticos. They have a tinge of pink in the setting sun. The blue and green of the lakes beneath, the inner harbor spreads to the north with the red lighthouse at its mouth, and the white yachts and sail boats at anchor for the night are touched with sun-set gold.

Still farther north the white towers and walls of giant skyscrapers rise like the towers and walls of an Arabian Nights city.

Southward, across the little hills, the new Stadium is growing, and the thoughts wander back to ancient Rome with its temples and palaces of antiquity, yet the distant blue smoke of the steel mills, miles away, quickly brings back the present. New islands are in the making south and east, new boulevards are building, and presently Museum Hill with its splendid palace of marble will rise white and vast from its setting of lake and grass and shrub and tree.

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PURDUE FACES FINE SCHEDULE

Basketball Team Is Being Driven at a Fast Pace for the Conference Season

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 19 (Special)—Facing one of the most interesting basketball championship schedules it has had in years in the Inter-collegiate Conference, the Purdue University quintet is being driven at a fast pace by Coach W. L. Lambert in an effort to whip the team into shape for the conference games which Franklin College, De Paul, Indiana, and Franklin will play. While practice started the prospects were not exceptionally brilliant, due to gaps left by graduation, but since that time Coach Lambert has discovered several players who have possibilities of development. Consequently, the followers of the Old Gold and Black are more cheerful. Today Purdue defeated Rose Polytechnic Institute, 41 to 10.

Purdue basketball was hit hard last spring with the loss of B. G. Gullion, star center of two years, and F. L. Tavis, a regular forward. However, the largest blow came when G. F. Spradling, 58, left the team for the University. Spradling was the star of the Purdue team last year and led the Conference in individual scoring. He had been counted on as one of the main cogs for the 1924-25 machine, pulling the hole left at forward by Spradling, and the center position left by Gullion will be Coach Lambert's biggest task.

Three dependable regulars from last year's five are left around which to build a team. Capt. F. J. Wellman '25, the most consistent back guard in the Conference for the past two seasons, and W. H. Taube '25, declared to be one of the best floor guards, M. H. Taube '26 had down one of the forward positions but is not a good one and is likely to play the same position in the regular number of the games this year. C. V. Rigby '26, a floor guard, although not a regular, saw plenty of action last year and is expected to break into a number of games.

Jolly, New Candidate

The most likely new candidates for the regular combination are F. H. Harmsen '24, and R. J. Jones '25. Harmsen was ineligible for the last games last year, but he is a fast man on the court and a dependable run.

It is a possibility that he may be shifted to center with Jolly taking over the forward position.

Jolly, either a center or forward, by virtue of his star playing on the freshman team last year and the shooting he has made so far with the varsity, is one of the outstanding men on the squad. With a rangy build, he covers the floor fast and has a habit of sinking balls with remarkable regularity. Just as well as he is likely to go to the fire of Conference competition will have a lot to do with Purdue's championship ambitions.

Other likely candidates include P. T. Hartman '24, O. C. Wright '25, W. Neuman '26, E. O. You '25, A. J. Stetter '27, C. C. Kramer '28, H. S. Lugar '28, G. F. Houston '26, and H. C. Phend '28. Lambert expects to carry his regular squad of men into the "Championship" when it will be cut to 12. The squad of 12 will be kept at the university over the holidays in order to get into shape for the opening of the Conference season on Jan. 9.

Style Uncertain

With the Spradling-Gullion combination of last year broken up, it is rather hard to tell just what style of play the Purdue five will present when the season opens but Lambert will be as much of a problem to his team as the style of play of his system of casts for a fast floor guard who can easily change places with one of the forwards and still be back on the court in plenty of time. Most of the burden of working the ball down the floor falls on the backs of the forwards and the floor guard, with the center playing deep in the court for a break.

One of the first games of the season is also expected to be one of the hardest, the game with Franklin College, the team which Frank Gullion, who has been called the "wonder" of the week for the past three years and during that period they have dropped only one game, Franklin's team is intact from last season and expected to furnish some of the strongest opposition the year has been.

Conference games have been scheduled with University of Iowa, University of Michigan, Indiana University, University of Wisconsin, University of Illinois, and University of Minnesota. The schedule is as follows:

THREE STANFORD FOOTBALL PLAYERS ON ALL-COAST TEAM

Not in Five Years Have There Been So Many Stars of High Class as Were on the Pacific Coast College Elevens This Fall

ALL-PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE TEAM FOR 1924

Position	Name	Class	Institution
Left end	J. M. Vesser '25	Idaho	
Left tackle	N. F. Anderson '25	So. California	
Left guard	F. H. Swan '25	Stanford	
Center	E. C. Horrell '25	California	
Right guard	V. A. Bellman '25	Washington	
Right tackle	H. H. Shipkey '25	Stanford	
Quarterback	Capt. J. W. Lawson '25	Stanford	
Left halfback	V. T. Stivers '25	Idaho	
Right halfback	G. S. Wilson '25	Washington	
Fullback	T. W. Imlay '26	California	
	Lyman Jones '26	Oregon	

MOSCOW, Ida., Dec. 19 (Special)—Not since eight members graduated from the "wonder" team of Coach Franklin Smith at the University of California in 1919 has there been so many stars of a Pacific Coast Conference football season witnessed the ascending of an aggregation of stars of as high caliber as the above all-conference team.

Even the weaker teams have their share of the stars. That probably is the determining factor of the many upsets which featured the season, the reason why leading elevens failed to beat the totally outclassed University of Montana. The team which won the game, Oregon, unscathed for victory over University of Washington, and won over University of Idaho, Oregon, and University of Southern California was the University of Idaho.

Another who tonight for Duluth will be the team in first place alone or remain tied with one of the other two leaders since they meet in Pittsburgh tonight, is the game which they will give Duluth undisputed lead.

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Household Arts, Crafts and Decoration

A Woodworker's Workshop on the Borders of New Forest

London Special Correspondence
A VISIT to Romney Green's workshop in the picturesque old town of Christchurch, on the borders of the New Forest, reminds one that the tradition of English furniture, as supervised if not actually made by the designer from start to finish, has not died out. Here in the spacious workshop, with its bow windows giving directly on the Street, Mr. Green, with the help of his assistants and apprentices, is making some of the best furniture of today.

While Mr. Green is well known to the exhibition public as a woodworker, the variety and extent of his achievement can be realized only by a visit to the actual place of work.

Almost every piece made is designed to suit the customer's requirements. At present the workshop is fragrant with mahogany, for the workers are executing in this wood an order for the complete furnishing of a dining-room, including a serving-table designed to fit a particular recess; a biggish cupboard, and a table to seat a dozen people. In the case of a drawer-table the greatest attention is given to the seasoning of the wood.

It is first cut roughly and planed up; then the width is measured very carefully and the wood placed in a rack in the workshop. After a month it is examined to see if it has shrunk and warped; if it has it is planed flat again and put back for another month until it is completely dried.

An order for oak furniture at Charterhouse is now proceeding. In the form of a big bookcase and refectory table, Mr. Green's methods are peculiarly in accordance with the character of such dignified old buildings.

A Variety of Woods

Another interesting order is a wainscot roll-top writing-table, which is being made after the manner of the old Dutch desks; that is, the pigeon-holes come forward with the roll-top opens, and the roll itself goes back into the space vacated by the pigeon-holes. In

this case the roll is of solid paneled wood.

In contrast with such solid craftsman sticks shaped in mahogany and overlaid with mother-of-pearl, with a frame of ebony. Ebony itself is a favorite wood for mirrors, inkpots and small boxes; for mother-of-pearl work, however, mahogany is the basis, although such work as shown is ebony or walnut. Mr. Green, who at first obtains the shell in flat pieces an inch or so square. After they have been ground flat on a grindstone, he cuts them with a hawksaw, shapes them on an emery wheel and then glues them to the wood. His fresh-sawn planks of oak and walnut come from the New Forest; chestnut he obtains from Gloucester. His list of woods is widely varied.

Another branch of his craft in which he takes particular interest is boat building. For a sailing boat just finished, 16 feet long, many woods were needed. When one says that the planking was of cypress and elm, the ribs of ash, the keel, gunwales and stem of oak, the transom of mahogany, one has given only the beginning of the list. Boats again are made to the customer's requirements. It is scarcely necessary to say that Romney Green is a devoted yachtsman.

Secrets of Craftsmanship

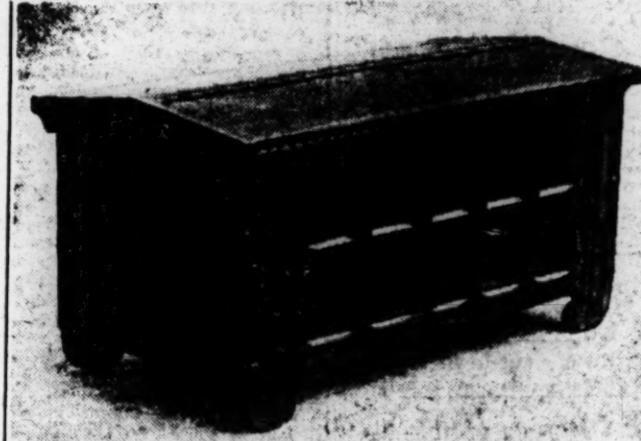
Before we left his shop we paused to notice a particularly beautiful example of the work of the arms went through the seat to the lower rails, and the middle part of the back also pierced the seat and joined the bottom rail, affording beautiful and novel lines as well as extra strength. In answer to a question regarding this unusual construction, Mr. Green told us that strength and appearance had been equally considered. "A rule in good construction," he said, "is never to put anything into your design without more than one good reason; that means that everything must be thoroughly thought out."

Then he added: "The secret of good workmanship is to think of producing rather than selling and to remember the nature of the material all the time you are designing."

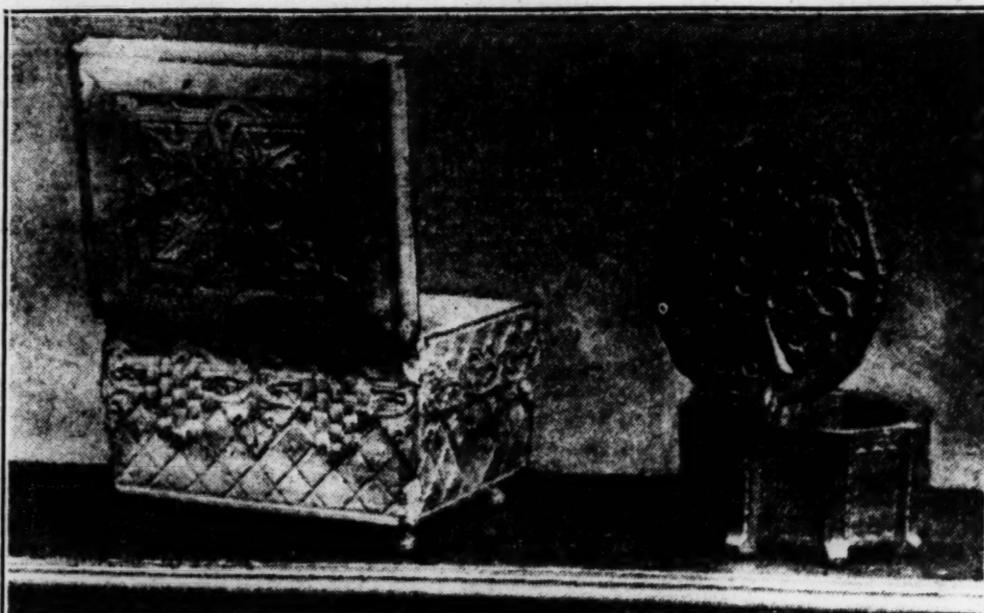
Failure to do this is the reason why architects so often are poor in furniture design. It should be remembered, too, that nearly all constructional work must be on a geometrical or mathematical basis.

Mr. Green uses both carving and marquetry in his work. Some exquisite small mirrors are framed in narrow walnut with a simple beading of ebony and chestnut along each side. Another mirror has an elaborate frame and folding doors over it of an ivy leaf pattern that is inlaid in mahogany, ebony and walnut. Many of the cupboards, desks, and chairs are enriched with judicious bands and moldings of simple "chip" carving, while several boxes and chairs are planned almost as pieces of sculpture, the carving being an integral part of the constructional design.

It is unusual to find a craftsman whose work is so varied and covers such a wide field as is indicated by the objects observed in this workshop. They included a memorial tablet, a lychee, a sailing boat, chests, chairs, candlesticks, boxes and a lantern.



Mr. Green, Woodworker in the New Forest, England, Perpetuates the Old Tradition by Supervising Every Piece Which is Made in His Workshop. This Chest, Designed by Him, is Made of Oak and is Paneled With Pollard Oak. The Hinges are of Wood.



Carved Boxes Designed by Romney Green. His Favorite Woods for Such Small Objects Are Ebony and Walnut.

A Dozen Yuletide Recipes

From Scotland

Plum Pudding

MIX together 1 pound of flour, 1 pound of raisins stoned, 1 pound of currants cleaned, 1 pound of beef finely shredded, 1 pound of suet chopped, 1 pound of sugar, 1 ounce of chopped almonds, 1 teaspoonful of mixed spice, 3 eggs. Steam for eight hours.

Plum Cake

One-quarter pound of treacle, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of butter, 1 pound of self-raising flour, 1 pound of sultanas, 1 pound of currants, 2 ounces of peel, 2 ounces of preserved cherries, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of chopped almonds, 1 teaspoonful essence of almonds, 6 eggs, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of warmed milk.

Beat butter and sugar into a cream; add eggs one by one alternately with flour, then milk mixed with treacle, then fruit. Put into a good-sized cake tin, and bake in a very slow oven for seven hours. It can be baked also for 2½ hours.

Lucullus Cake

Two eggs, 8 tablespoonsfuls of fine sugar, 3 tablespoonsfuls of cocoa, 8 tablespoonsfuls of milk, a pinch of salt, 1 pound of margarine, coconut butter or palmine is better if obtainable.

Almond Biscuits

Four white of eggs; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound fine sugar; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound almonds; the peel of 1 lemon.

Mincemeat

One pound of suet finely minced; 1 pound of raisins, stoned; 1 pound of currants, cleaned; 2 pounds of apples, minced; 1½ pounds of sugar; 1 nutmeg, grated; 3 lemons (juice and rind grated).

Mix all together, press tightly into jars, cover, and keep in dry place till required.

Mince Pies

Line pastry pans with pastry, fill with above mixture, and cover with rounds of pastry or crosswise strips. Serve hot.

Scotch Bun

Take $\frac{1}{2}$ breakfast cupfuls of flour, and rub into it $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of either lard or butter, and $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful of baking powder. Mix to a firm paste with water, and roll out into a thin sheet.

White of Egg Biscuit

One pound fine sugar, 5 whites of eggs, juice of one lemon, peel of one lemon. (Peel only the yellow of the lemon, then chop very fine.)

Beet the Ingredients Well together

Beat the ingredients well together until you obtain a thick paste. Then make little heaps with a spoon.

TRY

MY PURE FRUIT EXTRACTS

All flavorings, including Vanilla. Mail sent. Any quantity, Any place. Prices sent.

FRANK W. COLE, Springfield, Mass.

MOTHER'S GELATINE

Ask your grocer for it. Imperial Manufacturing Co. Mail address—311 S. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.

CALIFORNIA ARISTOCRAT LEMON SOAP

California's golden lemons and pure vegetable oils combined in soap that cleans and refreshes.

ALMOND LATHER

In hardest water. Delightful skin wash. Eliminates extra lather.

FREE—Send 4c in stamp for a generous sample of this real luxury.

J. E. F. DISTRIBUTING CO.

1881 Garland Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

NUT TOFFEE

"Most Delicious" Toffee. Made in Boston. \$2.00 per lb. Mailed.

BAMBOO LAND

1880 E. Colorado St., Pasadena, Calif.

ELECTRIC GLASS CLEANER for Home—Office—Car

4-oz. Bottle 50c.

3 Bottles \$1.50; 6 Bottles \$3.00. No delivery charges. Guaranteed satisfactory.

ELECTRIC GLASS CLEANER CO. SANDUSKY, OHIO Agents and Dealers Wanted Everywhere

Something Different

DONNA MAY GRAPE FRUIT CONFECTIONS. Gift Boxes mailed you in U. S. Wholesale rates

2 lbs. \$5.25 1 lb. \$2.50 10 lbs. \$22.50. Send Postal Money Orders.

COOPER-ROWES 1176 East Colorado St., Pasadena, Calif.

Place on a well-greased tin, put in moderate oven until dry—about 10 minutes.

Biscotti Tieless

Four eggs, 1 pound flour, 7 ounces sugar, 7 ounces almonds, 1 teaspoon cinnamon.

Stir the sugar and eggs for half an hour, then mix the flour into it. (If the eggs are large, it takes a little more flour; if small, a little less.) The almonds must be cleaned by rubbing them well in a cloth. Then mix them without cutting into the paste. Make the whole into a flat loaf and cut with a knife into thin pieces, and bake in moderate oven for about half an hour, until light brown.

Almond Biscuits

Four white of eggs; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound fine sugar; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound almonds; the peel of 1 lemon.

Cut the almonds very fine, heat the white of eggs into a snow, peel a lemon, taking only the yellow peel and chop it up very fine, then mix all the ingredients together. Make very small cakes from the paste and bake in moderate oven for half an hour.

Mincemeat Biscuits

1 pound flour; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound soft butter; 2 yolks of eggs; a pinch of salt; peel a lemon, taking only the yellow peel and chop it up very fine, then mix all the ingredients together. Make very small cakes from the paste and bake in moderate oven for half an hour.

Apple Pudding

Four eggs; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound flour, 3 ounces lard, 4 tablespoonsfuls salted water, 3 tablespoonsfuls sugar, 1 cup of cream, 2 pounds sour apples, 2 pounds of fine sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of butter.

Stir the yolks of eggs and sugar for $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour, then mix the soft—but not liquid—butter with it and add the sifted flour and the beaten white of eggs to it. Bake in medium heat for half an hour.

When baked, let it get cold, then cut it into 6 pieces to fit the cake form. Divide the apples into four equal parts, put alternately into the cake, beginning with the apples, then the biscuit; freeze the whole on ice for about two hours.

White of Egg Biscuit

One pound fine sugar, 5 whites of eggs, juice of one lemon, peel of one lemon. (Peel only the yellow of the lemon, then chop very fine.)

Beat the ingredients well together

until you obtain a thick paste. Then make little heaps with a spoon.

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COOPER-ROWES 1176 East Colorado St., Pasadena, Calif.

MAKE MONEY—IN A DELIGHTFUL WAY

Learn Candy Making

HOME

Successfully Taught by Mail

A few easy lessons by a professional teacher and you will make most delicious candies for your own use, for gifts or for sale at good profit.

Success Reported Everywhere!

Write for the good news.

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School of Modern Candy Making

48 Tilden Park, Newark, N. J., U. S. A.

Art Notes From the Kitchen

WHEN the hand loom is moved into the home nowadays the innovation compares with those of certain other periods when the sewing machine or the piano was welcomed. Even the electrical apparatus for the lightening of house work, the washing machine, the vacuum cleaner, the mangle, or the dishwasher, can scarcely claim the distinction of attracting the attention demanded by the loom. To assist at housework is one thing, but to construct, manufacture, originate, and to enlist interest as the loom does, is quite a different affair.

The hand loom for the home costs about \$50, although there is a small one at \$25, and also a table loom which is a modest usurper of space in limited surroundings. It is easy to determine the cause of the peace that goes with the work of home weaving, for the work itself is fas-

cinating. The stringing of the loom with the warp, and the blending of color in working out patterns, gives the home woman the thrill of manufacture. To have a gown made from the cloth which she has woven herself presents quite a new angle to

the loom.

It is the experience of the writer that an oil varnish is the best finish for the kitchen and bathroom.

RADIO

Transatlantic Radiocasts of Photographs Described

Changing of Light Rays Into Radio Impulses, and Transmission, Outlined by Capt. Ranger

One of the most interesting recent feats of radio was the transmission of pictures across the Atlantic by the Radio Corporation of America, the device employed being the result of development work by Capt. Richard H. Ranger, of the research department of this concern.

The writer had the privilege last spring to inspect the work that Captain Ranger was then doing on this apparatus and the witnessing of such an epoch-making device in operation was unusually interesting. We were ushered up to a small room that looked like the average person to think it was merely an office in the building of the Radio Corporation at 66 Broad Street, New York.

A strange maze of radio devices confronted us. We were promptly introduced to a quiet, unassuming chap, tall and slender, who hesitatingly accepted our entrance until we were vouchsafed by our escort. He then turned, exhibiting a big, boyish grin that quickly repudiated the stern pictures of him that have been printed in the newspapers since it was announced that Captain Ranger was responsible for this work.

Once a Monitor Correspondent

The conversation drifted first to newspapers and he shyly confessed that he had once been a correspondent on The Christian Science Monitor. Quite surprised, we asked him how, where, and when. He then explained that when a student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology that he used to act as the college correspondent for the Monitor. And talking with him one feels that he is more the college boy keenly alert after a track victory than the dry, uninteresting natural scientist that the average person often pictures a technical man of this type.

The idea used in transmitting these pictures was given to us as follows: That electric impulses in the form of radio waves are varied at the transmitting end by a powerful light shining through a negative which is moved sideways and rotated so that, in effect, cuts the picture up into a series of fine slices.

The dark and light shading in the negative then causes a change in the electric current. This, together with its variations or modulations as they are called in radio, is sent across any given distance until it is picked up by a receiving station with the special equipment necessary to translate the modulations back into a picture.

Vibrating Pen Draws

The novel method used in this instance, however, causes a rapidly vibrating pen point to travel across the paper with the same slice effect previously mentioned so that a pen and ink drawing is the result, with the writing line effect.

After discussing this new development in his smiling, guarded way, Captain Ranger showed us a novel thing. On one table sat the transmitting instruments. On another table six feet away rested the receiving pen and ink device. A negative was put on the transmitter which started to send it out. This was sent to a point in New Jersey by land wire where it was radiocast, picked up at the great station at Riverhead, L.I., and transferred from this point by land line back to the office we were in where it was reproduced on the receiving machine.

Thus we were able to see the picture being sent and the same picture being received by merely turning our attention from one table to another one six feet away. The synchronization was perfect and absolutely no lag was perceived. The entire effect was before one's eyes more than inspiring. Compliments were naturally in order and Captain Ranger's reply was typical of all real radio men we have met. "Well, we are working on it and hope to get it going just the way we want to. It's a lot of fun at that, and his twinkling eyes smiled at us cheerfully as we started to go.

Photoradiogram System

More technical description of the device follows:

For the actual operation of the transmitter, the picture, printed matter or whatever is to be sent, is first photographed on an ordinary camera film. This is developed and then placed on a glass cylinder, being held firmly in place by metal clips. The picture is now ready to be transmitted.

Operation of "Unscrambler"

Here this unintelligible code, carrying the photograph, is translated back into black and white, recording the original picture much in the style of a stippled engraving.

The so-called "unscrambler" in the RCA Laboratory (the final operation involved between transmitter and receiver) decodes or unscrambles the complex photo message, giving each individual electrical pulse of energy a definite task to perform in reassembling the picture.

The picture is reproduced in duplicate at the receiver, both on a paper record and on a photographic film. The paper used when the receiver is made is wrapped about a rotating cylinder, which, in size and appearance much resembles the early type wax phonograph record. A specially constructed fountain pen bears against the underside of the photo record as it rotates.

This photoelectric cell is commonly spoken of in the laboratory as the "eye" of the transmitter. The electrical resistance of this cell changes in accordance with the amount of light which falls upon it, and in this way takes care of the shading of the picture in transmission.

Photoelectric Cell

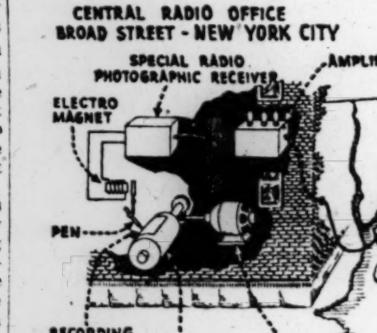
The photoelectric cell functions practically without any lost motion. That is, the instant the slightest change in the amount of light reaches in the input current of the cell takes place. In this way the "eye" of the transmitter is able to "see" even the tiniest light variations. In fact the "eye" sees and records electrically millions of dif-

ferent current impulses as the film sweeps by the light beam from inside the cylinder.

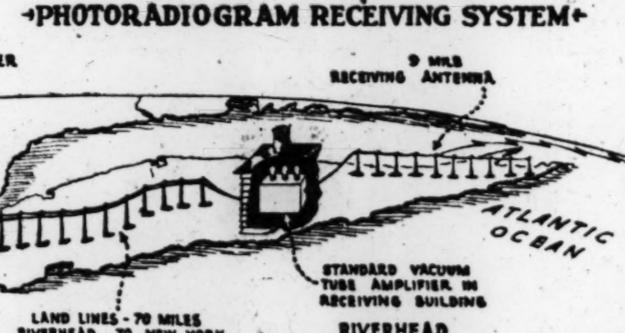
This necessary synchronism is effected by two small electrical driving motors, one geared to the transmitting cylinder and the other geared to the receiving cylinder. These motors, although separated by 3000 miles, synchronize the motor and cylinder against any change which might occur, special controlling mechanism is attached to the receiver, based upon the constant pitch of the tuning fork.

The making of the ink record is simple in its operations. The wiggling of the fountain pen can be watched as the cylinder rotates back and forth, gradually building up the picture. The photographic record is made on a standard motion picture film, specially constructed camera, a beam of light playing upon the film in place of the pen upon the paper. This is developed as any film and as many prints can be made from it as desired.

CENTRAL RADIO OFFICE BROAD STREET - NEW YORK CITY



PHOTORADIogram RECEIVING SYSTEM



RADIO BUSINESS OF \$400,000,000 EXPECTED IN AMERICA FOR 1925

Head of Manufacturers' Association Declares That Few Plants Are Able to Keep Production Up to Orders—Big Trade Laid to Prospect of High-Power Stations

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (Special) — The radio industry is running away beyond all estimates and expectations," according to Maj. Herbert H. Frost, president of the Radio Manufacturers' Association. "The manufacturers who have been longest in the field had prepared for a record-breaking season, but the season started earlier than was anticipated and few manufacturers are now able

to keep their production up to their orders," Major Frost adds.

There are many good reasons for this tremendous volume of business. Radio apparatus is better than it ever was. More persons are discovering that it does not require a college education to learn how to make it possible to build their own radio receiving sets. Radio-casting has improved, both in program and in the mechanical apparatus.

The most satisfactory feature of this increase in business is that it probably will be permanent. It does not look for the usual drop next spring. By this time the new high-power stations authorized at the recent radio conference called in Washington by Secretary Hoover, will be in operation. With these high-power stations it will be possible to cut down the atmospheric disturbances which have tended to hamper summer reception.

Also, these high-power stations will make it possible for the farmer to receive his market and weather reports during the daylight hours. Radio-casting has been extremely difficult, and this condition kept the farmer from buying radio. At the present probably not

"A new class of station license for small vessels only is hereby established, to be known as limited commercial, class 2-B.

"Licenses of this class may be issued authorizing the operation of CW and ICW, and telephone radio apparatus on voluntarily equipped tugboats operating only in harbors of the United States, and small pleasure craft, for the purpose of communicating with similar vessels and amateur stations on wavelengths between 109 and 120 meters, and if desired, with commercial and Government stations on the wavelength of 600 meters for emergency or distress purposes."

In connection with this new class of station a new grade of radio operator's license has also been established to be known as commercial radio operators license grade 4. This license is to be issued to operators or owners of tugboats and small pleasure craft using CW, ICW, and phone apparatus only.

Radio Programs

For Friday, December 26

Radio is probably one of the greatest influences for the popularization of interest in the better sort of music. People who never listened to good music, or did not care to, have, through their constant contact with radio, become devoted admirers of the old masters. Radio offers a chance to make comparisons, not only in the type of selection but in the quality of the artists and musical organizations offering entertainment through the air.

A happy combination with this more or less haphazard way of studying music would be a definite program or course on musical appreciation by some well-qualified authority. This sort of a course could guide the footsteps of the newcomers in the field of classics so that the utmost value would be obtained from their hours at a radio set. This very thing is being offered on this date through WBZ, which is giving one of a series of lessons on "Musical Appreciation" by Prof. Stuart Mason of the New England Conservatory of Music, under the auspices of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Department of Education.

ETHER WAVES MOTIVATED

Here the electric impulses on the land wire operate small relays which turn on and off the high value currents flowing from the 200 kilowatt generator to the antenna system. This high-power electrical energy leaving the antenna in interrupted impulses, similar to dots and dashes of the telegraph code, motivates the other waves which carry the photo-

WOAW, Woodmen of the World, Omaha, Neb. (550 Meters) 9 p.m.—Program by the Merry Musical Maids. WHO, Farmers Life Co., Des Moines, Ia. (550 Meters) 7:30 to 9 p.m.—The Williamson Brothers, singing mandolin and guitar artists; Mr. J. E. Scovil, baritone soloist; Miss Margaret Leach, soprano.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

KFOA, Rhodes Department Store, Wash. (440 Meters) 6:45 p.m.—Concert program from the studio.

KGM, Morning Oregon Portland, Ore. (450 Meters) 7 to 10 p.m.—Celebration of Second Hood Owl Anniversary.

KFL, Earle C. Anthony, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif. (460 Meters) 6:45 p.m.—Organ recital. 8—Evening Herald program. 9—Program from Examiner studio. 10—Concert by pupils of Myra Bell Vickers.

WCAK, Chas. F. Peterson Tel. Co., Washington, D. C. (440 Meters) 8:45 to 12 p.m.—Stories, concert and dance music.

KPKA, Westinghouse Elec. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa. (325 Meters) 8:30 p.m.—Concert by the B. Fisher & Co. Chorus, organized from the studios of station WEAF, New York.

WGR, Federal Tel. & Tel. Co., Buffalo, N. Y. (310 Meters) 6:30 p.m.—Vincent Lopez dinner music.

WZB, Westinghouse Electric Company, Springfield, Mass. (325 Meters) 7:30 p.m.—Lesson of a course in Musical Appreciation given under the auspices of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Department of Education, with Prof. Stuart Mason of the New England Conservatory of Music.

WGY, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y. (550 Meters) 7:30 p.m.—"Dinner Concert" by Vincent Lopez.

WZB, Detroit, Mich. (510 Meters) 7 p.m.—The Detroit News Orchestra; Mrs. May F. Cowperthwaite, soprano; Ralph Hutchins, tenor; Anne Campbell, Detroit News poet.

WLS, Sears-Roebuck, Chicago, Ill. (340 Meters) 6:30 p.m.—Farm program. 7:30 p.m.—"Farm presents the Bishop and Gandy sticks," an adaptation from Victor Hugo's "Jean Valjean"; Robinson and Bernard; Mrs. L. C. Triplett, world's highest fiddler; Isham Jones and his orchestra; Ford and Glenn Time.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WEEL, Edison Elec. Co., Chicago, Ill. (510 Meters) 6:30 p.m.—"Dinner Concert" by the Shifletans. 7—Boston Edison Big Band. 8:15—Capt. Percy Rodger, "The Ship." 8:30—"Concert." 9—Program from New York Studio. B. Fischer's Dance Orchestra.

WLR, Westinghouse Electric Company, Springfield, Mass. (325 Meters) 7:30 p.m.—Lesson of a course in Musical Appreciation given under the auspices of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Department of Education, with Prof. Stuart Mason of the New England Conservatory of Music.

WPA, W. H. G. Co., Company, Richfield Hill, N. Y. (310 Meters) 7:30 to 11 p.m.—Varied musical program and dancing.

WHD, Aberdeen, Scotland (495 Meters) 7:30 p.m.—"Party Songs and Madrigals."

ESTATE STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Edison Elec. Co., Boston, Mass. (510 Meters) 6:30 p.m.—"Dinner Concert" by the Shifletans. 7—Boston Edison Big Band. 8:15—Capt. Percy Rodger, "The Ship." 8:30—"Concert." 9—Program from New York Studio. B. Fischer's Dance Orchestra.

WLS, Westinghouse Electric Company, Springfield, Mass. (325 Meters) 7:30 p.m.—Lesson of a course in Musical Appreciation given under the auspices of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Department of Education, with Prof. Stuart Mason of the New England Conservatory of Music.

WZB, Westinghouse Electric Company, Richfield Hill, N. Y. (310 Meters) 7:30 to 11 p.m.—Varied musical program and dancing.

WZB, Radio Corporation of America, New York City (405 Meters) 6 to 12 p.m.—Dinner program by WEAF.

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WZB, Radio Corporation of America,



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BRITISH STAND FIRM ON INDIAN LAWLESSNESS

Progressive Restriction of the Opium Trade Is Anticipated

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The new British Government is going cautiously to work in connection with the situation in India.

In an informal talk with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on this subject, Lord Birkenhead, Secretary of State for that dependency, said, regarding the opium situation, that India, in view of all politics produced by this drug, has adopted a definite policy of restricting exports to the legitimate needs of importing countries as certified by their governments.

Asked what developments might be expected in connection with the Indian demand for autonomy, Lord Birkenhead said the scheme already in operation, which gave large additional powers of self-government, so as to prepare the way in this direction, must be fully tried out. It was clearly laid down when this scheme was introduced, that progress should be by stages of which the first should last 10 years.

Revision in 1929

Revision would not be due until 1929, and the policy of the Government of India Act, which held the field, did not contemplate any further advance at an earlier date.

The nature of the use made of the opportunity of constitutional development which the scheme affords might determine the direction as well as the rate of developments to take place when the time for revision arrived.

If in the interval the best was made of the opportunities offered by the scheme as it now stands, then those who asked for further advance toward autonomy would have a powerful argument wherewith to support their claims. This argument would not be available to them, however, if the opportunity now afforded was used merely to obstruct government or to render the scheme itself unworkable.

Free Discussion Invited

The wine of self-government, Lord Birkenhead added, "is healthy for those who lack parliamentary experience. A great deal of ill will, however, he thought might be dissipated by the free discussion of public affairs in the legislatures.

The revolutionary element, though unquestionably present in India, was in no measure responsible for the ordinance promulgated when the late Government was in office, had made it clear that there would be no hesitation in dealing promptly with all known anarchical conspirators and their plots.

The liberal economic and fiscal policy of the British Government toward India remained unchanged. The problem of how to ameliorate the conditions of the lives of the cultivators, who constitute the overwhelming majority of the inhabitants, was under continuous investigation. All results, though often individually small, tended to be cumulative effect.

The claims of European officials in India for improvement in conditions of service to meet post-war conditions would be dealt with with the minimum of delay, upon the lines recommended by the recent commission under Lord Lee.

Antonin Svehla, One of Trio at Helm of Czechoslovakia

Prime Minister Who Formed Petka Began Political Career in Administration of Native Commune

PRAGUE, Dec. 1 (Special Correspondence)—Antonin Svehla has recently completed two years in office as Prime Minister of the Czechoslovak Republic. Outside of his own country his name is probably little known, seldom mentioned among

vakian Roman Catholic Party under the guidance of the priest, Hlinka.

Composition of Petka

In the coalition are two Socialist parties, one representing "bourgeois" interests, one agricultural and one made up of what might be called the "Roman Catholic conservatives." It is not a simple tribute to the political sagacity of Petkashka that it has stood to weather these two years all parliamentary storms and crises seem to have maintained throughout this time the unbroken front of the Petka.

Pan Svehla was a farmer and is still a farmer. He comes of an agricultural family whose fields lie by the village of Hostivice near Prague. He commenced his political career in the administration of his native commune. He succeeded in this work and was elected in 1908 to a seat in the Bohemian Diet, and a year later he became chairman of the executive committee of the Czechoslovakian Agrarian Party.

In this way he assisted in directing the affairs of the large organization which includes in its network financial institutions, commercial enterprises and an extensive party press. He strengthened his position until the turn of the war brought him forward as the natural leader of the republican forces within the country.

He has played his part within the frontiers as staunchly as Benes has played his in foreign lands. And Masaryk remains the directing genius behind them both. While Masaryk and Benes were working in Paris and in London to prepare the terms of international opinion in favor of the formation of a republic, Svehla was laying the ground for the "inner revolution" within the borders of Bohemia and Moravia and Slovakia. This was during the war. The trio were even then at the head.

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Nevertheless, within Czechoslovakia, Svehla is very popular. He has few enemies, and from all corners of the provinces and from newspapers of widely different views tributes have poured in to this steady leader of the democracy.

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Unique in Boston for its unusual combination of friendly atmosphere and individual independence.

Offer apartments with large rooms, open fireplaces and spacious places for permanent and transient occupancy.

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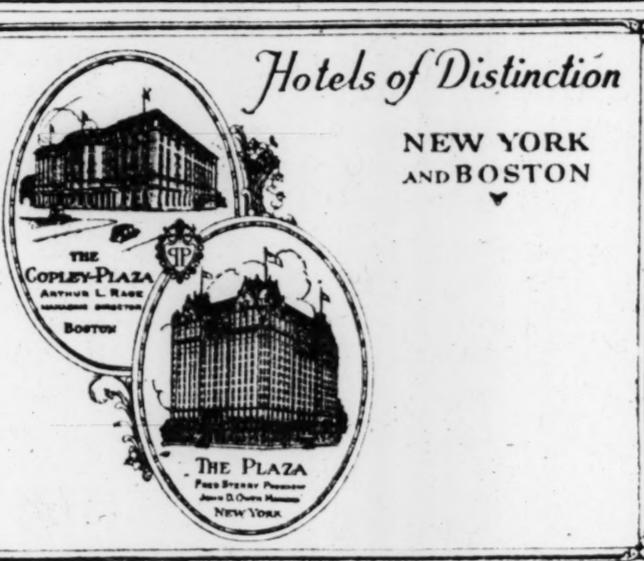
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NASH STOCK A REAL BONANZA TO ITS OWNERS

Common Given as Bonus
in 1916 Now Has Market
Value of \$1272

By its recent advance to above 130, Nash Motors has forced itself upon the attention of the investing public and particularly that of the fortunate group of New Englanders who financed the project in 1916. Even now the stock is in the hands of only about 1000 people.

What a bonanza Nash has been in realized value it is considered that in 1916 one share of common stock was paired with four shares of preferred for a total cost of \$400, the common being generally regarded as a bonus.

Tremendous Appreciation

The original preferred issue was retired in February, 1923, at \$110, and holders of the junior issue were given for each share held three shares of new 7 per cent preferred and four additional shares of common.

At that time the new common sold around 60¢ per share, the preferred about 90, so that stockholders then had securities valued at \$755 for each share of common which originally cost nothing.

But even this remarkable appreciation by no means discounted the possibilities of the stock, for at \$104 for the preferred and \$100 for the common, the market value was equivalent to \$1272 for the old bonus common, a rise of 109 per cent in less than a year. In addition, stockholders have received very liberal dividends, disbursements for this year amounting to \$10 a share on the common.

Capitalization of Nash Motors consists of \$15,700,000 7 per cent preferred stock and 273,000 shares of common with no funded debt outstanding and no bank loans. As of Nov. 30, 1923, current assets totaled \$24,441,324, and current liabilities \$7,841,705, and of the assets, cash and government securities accounted for \$2,168,639.

Excellent Earnings

During the nine months ended Aug. 31, 1924, Nash earned, after charges and preferred dividends, approximately \$12.81 a share on the common stock, as compared with \$20.25 a share in the corresponding period last year. While the earnings are not as high as somewhat disappointing on the surface, signs point to exceptionally good earnings for the current quarter.

The company is enjoying record-breaking business. Sales for November rose 60 per cent above the best previous November and 122.8 per cent over November, 1923.

Each holder of common at 130 yields only 5.26 per cent, when one considers the company's remarkable progress in its eight years of corporate existence, its splendid current business and excellent prospects for the future, picking the peak of the stock requires more than ordinary exercise of the imagination.

LOCAL DRY GOODS JOBMING TRADE IS MODERATELY ACTIVE

Bardsfret's summary of local trade conditions will be found:

In general, jobbing little change in market conditions is noted. Current trading is moderately active, as usual at this season.

December sales of wholesalers show some shrinkage in volume, as compared with November, the month of last year, and where increases are shown it has been due largely to the cutting of profits in competing for business.

Jobbers' stocks on hand are reduced as compared with a year ago, due to the policy of hand-to-mouth buying. While future trading has thus far been moderately active there is still some growing confidence.

Local jobbers in the city is fairly active. From trades in New England, especially mill centers, reports are received that holiday trade is disappointing owing to past unusual weather.

In woolens for women's wear, there has been and is a good demand for dress flannels. In some instances jobbers have taken in and have delivered to customers goods in the form of contracts for delivery next month.

Other lines of dress woolens are comparatively quiet. Men's wear woolens move moderately but steadily and are well.

**USUAL WEEK-END
QUIETUDE PREVAILS
IN LONDON MARKET**

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The stock market is dull. Business is slowing up as usual at the week-end. Industrials are irregular, but sentiment is cheerful.

Home rails are neglected. Oils are in demand, having reached an oversold condition. The Royal Dutch is quoted at \$15.25.

Gilt-edge securities are flabby, due to issuance of £6,000,000 Victorian loan which was quite unexpected, leading bankers having made statements that there was not another colonial issue this year.

The immediate outlook is for a tight money market, as deposits are about £1,000,000 under last year.

The undertone is steady, however, due to the fact that £1,000,000 of the £184,000,000 Treasury bonds maturing in February have been converted, and that the balance of £35,000,000 is expected to be covered by temporarily increasing the floating debt.

Continental loans are easier.

BRADFORD WOOL MARKET STEADY

By Special Cable

Bradford, Dec. 19.—Although the wool market is quiet and quotations are lower to harmonize with the rest of the country, the tone in the primary markets remains good. It is generally anticipated that values will recover in the new year; therefore sellers are acting cautiously.

Quotations are: Sixty fours, 66¢; sixties, 68; fifty-sixes, 44¢; fifties, 50¢; and forty-sixes, 28 1/2¢d.

RAILROADS' PROFITS MAY EXCEED 1923

Maintenance of weekly car loadings at an unusually high rate, and the larger week-end revenue reported by the railroads indicate that the railroads' 1924 net operating income will exceed preliminary estimates, and may surpass that of 1923, when the best showing since 1916 was made. Gross revenues in November, early in December, have been running at a high level, a seasonal rate, in October, when net income increased 22 per cent over the corresponding month a year ago.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low		High	Low
Adams Ex col 45	85	85	St L S W 1st 5s '52	83 1/4	83 1/4
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	76 1/2	76 1/2	St P M & M Mont.	92	92
Am Mach 7s '41	94 1/2	94 1/2	St L & S F 6s '30	85 1/2	85 1/2
Am Rep Corp deb 6s '27	91 1/2	91 1/2	St L & S F 6s '27	86	85 1/2
Am Smetting 5s '47	95 1/2	95 1/2	St L & S F 6s '60	78 1/2	78 1/2
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	85 1/2	85 1/2	St L M & M 6s reg 6s	105 1/2	107 1/2
Am T & T col 4s '29	96 1/2	96 1/2	Seab & L 4s gold 4s '46	70	75 1/2
Am T & T col 4s '45	100 1/2	100 1/2	Seab & L 4s gold 4s '50	60 1/2	60 1/2
Am T & T col 4s '46	102 1/2	102 1/2	Seab & L 4s gold 4s '55	60 1/2	60 1/2
Am W & E Elec 6s '34	97 1/2	97 1/2	Send A L 6s '45	84 1/2	84 1/2
Am W & E Elec 6s '35	94 1/2	94 1/2	Sinclair Cr O col 5 1/2s '38	84	84
Anaconda Cop 6s '28	101	100 1/2	Sinclair Cr O col 5 1/2s '40	77 1/2	78 1/2
Arrow & Co 5 1/2s '42	91 1/2	91 1/2	Sinclair Pipe 6s '42	82 1/2	82 1/2
Arrow & Co 5 1/2s '43	88 1/2	88 1/2	Sinclair Pipe 6s '45	93	93
Atch T & S 6s '25	98 1/2	98 1/2	Sou Pacific Col 4s '49	84 1/2	84 1/2
Atch T & S 6s '28	98 1/2	98 1/2	Sou Pacific Col 4s '50	84 1/2	84 1/2
Atch T & S 6s '30	100 1/2	100 1/2	Sou Pacific Col 4s '52	84 1/2	84 1/2
Atch T & S 6s '32	102 1/2	102 1/2	Sou Pacific Col 4s '55	84 1/2	84 1/2
Atch T & S 6s '34	104 1/2	104 1/2	Tide Water 60 1/2s '31	103	103
Atch T & S 6s '35	104 1/2	104 1/2	Tidewater 60 1/2s '34	103	103
Atch T & S 6s '36	104 1/2	104 1/2	Tidewater 60 1/2s '35	103	103
Atch T & S 6s '37	104 1/2	104 1/2	Tidewater 60 1/2s '36	103	103
Atch T & S 6s '38	104 1/2	104 1/2	Tidewater 60 1/2s '37	103	103
Atch T & S 6s '39	104 1/2	104 1/2	Tidewater 60 1/2s '38	103	103
Atch T & S 6s '40	104 1/2	104 1/2	Tidewater 60 1/2s '39	103	103
Atch T & S 6s '41	104 1/2	104 1/2	Tidewater 60 1/2s '40	103	103
Atch T & S 6s '42	104 1/2	104 1/2	Tidewater 60 1/2s '41	103	103
Atch T & S 6s '43	104 1/2	104 1/2	Tidewater 60 1/2s '42	103	103
Atch T & S 6s '44	104 1/2	104 1/2	Tidewater 60 1/2s '43	103	103
Atch T & S 6s '45	104 1/2	104 1/2	Tidewater 60 1/2s '44	103	103
Atch T & S 6s '46	104 1/2	104 1/2	Tidewater 60 1/2s '45	103	103
Atch T & S 6s '47	104 1/2	104 1/2	Tidewater 60 1/2s '46	103	103
Atch T & S 6s '48	104 1/2	104 1/2	Tidewater 60 1/2s '47	103	103
Atch T & S 6s '49	104 1/2	104 1/2	Tidewater 60 1/2s '48	103	103
Atch T & S 6s '50	104 1/2	104 1/2	Tidewater 60 1/2s '49	103	103
Atch T & S 6s '51	104 1/2	104 1/2	Tidewater 60 1/2s '50	103	103
Atch T & S 6s '52	104 1/2	104 1/2	Tidewater 60 1/2s '51	103	103
Atch T & S 6s '53	104 1/2	104 1/2	Tidewater 60 1/2s '52	103	103
Atch T & S 6s '54	104 1/2	104 1/2	Tidewater 60 1/2s '53	103	103
Atch T & S 6s '55	104 1/2	104 1/2	Tidewater 60 1/2s '54	103	103
Atch T & S 6s '56	104 1/2	104 1/2	Tidewater 60 1/2s '55	103	103
Atch T & S 6s '57	104 1/2	104 1/2	Tidewater 60 1/2s '56	103	103
Atch T & S 6s '58	104 1/2	104 1/2	Tidewater 60 1/2s '57	103	103
Atch T & S 6s '59	104 1/2	104 1/2	Tidewater 60 1/2s '58	103	103
Atch T & S 6s '60	104 1/2	104 1/2	Tidewater 60 1/2s '59	103	103
Atch T & S 6s '61	104 1/2	104 1/2	Tidewater 60 1/2s '60	103	103
Atch T & S 6s '62	104 1/2	104 1/2	Tidewater 60 1/2s '61	103	103
Atch T & S 6s '63	104 1/2	104 1/2	Tidewater 60 1/2s '62	103	103
Atch T & S 6s '64	104 1/2	104 1/2	Tidewater 60 1/2s '63	103	103
Atch T & S 6s '65	104 1/2	104 1/2	Tidewater 60 1/2s '64	103	103
Atch T & S 6s '66	104 1/2	104 1/2	Tidewater 60 1/2s '65	103	103
Atch T & S 6s '67	104 1/2	104 1/2	Tidewater 60 1/2s '66	103	103
Atch T & S 6s '68	104 1/2	104 1/2	Tidewater 60 1/2s '67	103	103
Atch T & S 6s '69	104 1/2	104 1/2	Tidewater 60 1/2s '68	103	103
Atch T & S 6s '70	104 1/2	104 1/2	Tidewater 60 1/2s '69	103	103
Atch T & S 6s '71	104 1/2	104 1/2	Tidewater 60 1/2s '70	103	103
Atch T & S 6s '72	104 1/2	104 1/2	Tidewater 60 1/2s '71	103	103
Atch T & S 6s '73	104 1/2	104 1/2	Tidewater 60 1/2s '72	103	103
Atch T & S 6s '74	104 1/2	104 1/2	Tidewater 60 1/2s '73	103	103
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BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1924

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Not so many years ago, it was a commonplace to talk about the "white man's burden," by which was meant the responsibility which rested upon the civilized peoples for educating the more backward races of Asia and Africa in modern civilization and for protecting them from its most deleterious features. The white man's burden was exemplified by the work of the United States in the Philippines, of France in Morocco, of England in Egypt, and so on. Yet we hear very little of it since the war. The talk is rather the other way. It is critical of the "exploitation" of the backward races by the civilized. It is worth while to examine why this should be so, for the change symbolizes the vast transformation which is going on everywhere in the relations between East and West.

There are two main reasons. The first is that the primary work of education is accomplished, certainly in Asia, though not yet in Africa. The East has learned the rudiments of Western civilization. It no longer believes that the white man is endowed with some superior and almost magical powers which entitle him as superior being to rule the earth. It holds that the supremacy of the white man was due to knowledge and understanding which it is possible for other races and colors to acquire, by diligent application and work. That knowledge and understanding the East is earnestly and rapidly acquiring. The first in the field was Japan, but China, India, Persia, Egypt, Turkey, are all now in hot pursuit.

It is true that the East has not yet penetrated to the real secret of Western ascendancy. It is still too prone to ascribe it to material equipments, as Japan especially has done, and too little to the moral and spiritual qualities which go to make up the character of people like Abraham Lincoln or Florence Nightingale, whom the West specially admires and takes as its models. None the less the magic of the West has gone, and the East, imperfectly perhaps as yet, but none the less surely, is learning the secret of its power, and is therefore no longer willing to bow down in respect and awe before it. The famous lines of Matthew Arnold,

The East bow'd low before the blast,
In patient, deep disdain,
She let the legions thunder past,
And plunged in thought again

are now no longer true.

The second reason is that the West has lost much of its old confidence in itself, while its reputation for excellence has greatly fallen in the East. The Great War, which originated in a European quarrel and gradually drew all the leading civilized nations onto the battle field, was a tremendous proof that something was wrong with the vaunted civilization of the West. The world-wide discontent with the results of modern capitalism, the contrast of multimillionaires and slums, and the mad pursuit of money and pleasure as ends in themselves, are yet further proof that the claim of the West to authority and prestige on the score of undisputed success can no longer be sustained.

The truth is that the difference between the levels of civilization in East and West has enormously diminished of late, and that the chief burden which rests upon the West today is the duty of setting its own house in order. That is not to say that the great civilized nations have not still great obligations to discharge to backward peoples, especially in Africa. In some ways their duties are greater than ever, for with every advance of civilization evil seems to become more complicated in proportion as the good advances. It is far more difficult, for instance, for backward peoples to protect themselves against warlike aggression or economic exploitation by organized capital than it used to be, unless they have the advice and support of a civilized power.

But that protective work itself can only be done if the Western powers have overcome the evils which reign in their own midst. They can show the East how to maintain law and order, how to organize an efficient government, how to produce cheap commodities in abundance, because they have accomplished these things at home. But how are they going to teach it to avoid war, or slums, or the arrogance and tyranny of wealth, when they are the victims of these evils themselves? If the West is to be able to befriend the East, its first duty is to take the beam out of its own eye.

Five years have passed since the Monitor last printed an editorial on automobile headlights.

At that time it was stated that recent occurrences showed the urgent need of solving the headlight problem. Today that problem is apparently no nearer solution than it was then, being merely aggravated by a kind of geometric multiplication of the thousands of automobiles and their batteries of piercing lights. Many people are wondering what, if anything, is likely to be done to remedy this growing nuisance and source of danger.

The danger involved in the blinding glare of powerful headlights is well known to every driver. Night driving is made unnecessarily hazardous, and its pleasure is greatly lessened because of the tension required to avoid collision and at the same time keep to the road. This tension is felt more or less by all the occupants of every car. The pedestrian is equally concerned from the standpoint of his safety—though it must be admitted that the strong headlight is not an unmixed evil, for it does furnish a startling warning to the unwary. But to the most alert pedestrians, bent on crossing a crowded street, the intense light often is blinding and confusing; and this is unnecessary, since ample warning of an approaching car would still be furnished if the light were confined below the waist level.

State laws prescribing automobile light requirements differ materially, a fact which is perhaps unimportant, since no consistent effort

is made to enforce existing anti-glare provisions. But this universal non-enforcement is convincing indication that laws will be of little avail until manufacturers shall produce a suitable type of lamp that can be applied to all kinds of cars. The present headlight is abundantly powerful for illuminating the road, and for warning those afoot; it only remains for the flood of light to be controlled and confined to its real purpose. When a lamp or appliance meeting this requirement shall be provided, laws will hardly be needed to compel its universal adoption, for car owners will welcome it as a boon. Driving by night will then become as safe and pleasurable as by day, and people will wonder how they ever endured the old-style glaring headlight.

The prairie provinces are at present particularly emphatic in arguing for lower freight rates on the Canadian transcontinental railways. They insist upon maintaining the agreement which the Dominion made with the railways in 1897. At that time, Parliament voted money from the public treasury

to assist in the cost of constructing a line through the Canadian Rockies to British Columbia. The line went through the Crow's Nest Pass. In the act to grant aid to the pioneer railway builders, Parliament stipulated that a certain limit to the rates on freight transportation should be agreed upon. The compact became known as the Crow's Nest Pass agreement. Since 1897, operating costs have increased.

At that time, it is stated, it cost 54 cents for the railways to earn a dollar. The operating ratio is now said to be 80 cents. In response to an appeal from both the publicly-owned Canadian National and privately-owned Canadian Pacific, the Dominion board of railway commissioners granted the railways permission to raise freight rates above the limit stipulated in the Crow's Nest Pass agreement.

The cost of hauling goods from the western provinces to Atlantic ports is a heavy charge on the farming industry. Premier Greenfield of Alberta gave an illustration of it in a recent speech. In 1921 the crop that was marketed, he said, including live stock and grain, was worth \$82,795,000. That very same crop, if it had been in Quebec adjoining the Atlantic ports, would have been worth \$171,506,000, said Premier Greenfield: the difference of over 100 million consisted of hauling costs, handling and freight rates.

While less concerned over the maintenance of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, British Columbia is just as keenly interested in an adjustment of freight rates to meet the needs of the Pacific coast provinces. Some curious inconsistencies have developed in the Canadian freight rate structure. It is as cheap to ship goods from Liverpool across Canada to Vancouver as it is to ship from towns in eastern Canada on the same railways to Vancouver. The railways have to meet the competition of water transportation from the British Isles through the Panama Canal to the Pacific coast. Cargoes have actually been shipped on the water route from Toronto, down the St. Lawrence River, out to the Atlantic and through the Panama Canal, in competition with the railways across Canada.

There are numerous instances of inequality in the freight rate structure that the return of the Crow's Nest Pass schedule would not rectify. It would rather tend to accentuate inequalities in parts of the country that were not included under this agreement. While the courts are deliberating on the constitutional question of the railway commission's authority to set aside the agreement, public opinion in Canada is coming to the point of view that a general revision of railway freight rates is necessary. The railways might well take the initiative in appealing to the proper authorities to undertake this revision.

Preachments upon the importance of saving, in order that capital may be found for industry and commerce, emphasize the service rendered by the thrifty, who furnish the basis for credits that enable the borrower to feed, clothe and house his employees, while awaiting payment for his products. In the current discussions of the relations of Labor and Capital it is constantly assumed that the owner of capital is conferring a favor upon those to whom he lends it, and there is a tendency on the part of those who criticize what they term the uneconomic demands of Labor for higher wages, with, possibly, the result of lower returns to Capital, to claim that the workers are dependent upon the capital owners. In one sense this is, of course, entirely true. Without the patient savings of years gone by, and of each present year, there would not exist the great accumulations of capital represented by railway systems, mills and factories, and the instrumentalities of commerce. To that extent the managers of trade and industry are assuredly indebted to those who saved a part of their earnings, and loaned them to the promoter of productive enterprises.

This is one view of the material facts relating to the dependence of Labor upon Capital. The other side is that the borrower is just as important to the lender, since without someone to take their money and invest it wisely, the owners of capital would find themselves with a lot of metal or paper certificates of value from which they would derive no income. Capital is necessary; it is in fact the very fundamental of civilized society, but equally necessary is the borrower, who takes idle, inert capital and utilizes it industrially so as to make a profit for himself, and earn interest for its owner.

The special abilities that enable their possessors successfully to prosecute any of the multifarious branches of industry and trade, and the skilled labor of the workers employed, are the

factors that determine whether capital shall be profitably employed, or wasted without return. Defenders of the miscalled "capitalistic system" merely weaken their case by overstating, when in telling of what the money lender does for wealth production, they neglect to refer to the equally important service of the entrepreneurs: the men who borrow and use wisely the funds that others have saved.

In those neighborhoods, in whatever section of the United States one visits or resides, away from the larger cities and remote, even at this day, from what are regarded as the centers of purposeful activity, the county court house is the lodestone which attracts to itself, sooner or later, all who come within the orbit of its influence. It is to the country village, designated as the county seat, what the capitol buildings are to the states, and in a measure what the White House is to the Nation. It is there that those possessing and exercising the powers delegated to them by a sovereign people abide in their official majesty.

There is a commendable trait, peculiar, one imagines, to the American people. It is that, once having by conscious act reposed faith and confidence in those chosen to offices, high or low, they refuse to look with suspicion or distrust upon official acts performed. Thus the farmer, suddenly elevated to the office of sheriff, immediately becomes invested with an invulnerable cloak of dignity and authority. His word, within the province which he occupies, is law. At that time, it is stated, it cost 54 cents for the railways to earn a dollar. The operating ratio is now said to be 80 cents. In response to an appeal from both the publicly-owned Canadian National and privately-owned Canadian Pacific, the Dominion board of railway commissioners granted the railways permission to raise freight rates above the limit stipulated in the Crow's Nest Pass agreement.

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But all these tinsel trappings lose their luster when, in due course, the presiding circuit or district judge mounts his bench to order the opening of the semiannual term of court. There, to the thought of the young man who has recently come from the farm to begin his study of the law under the direction of a kindly preceptor, are dignity and grace personified. Far be it from him to question or dispute, as lawyers seem to have a way of doing, the studied and eloquent pronouncements from the bench. He sees among those gathered for the court term the familiar faces of farmer friends or neighbors. Even they, conscious of a new dignity, seem to have assumed a measure of official authority. One is inclined to believe the responsibility of a juror must be great.

A fledgling lawyer is trying his first jury case. Opposed to him, on the other side of the counsel table, is a veteran of many hard-fought court battles. The observing student involuntarily espouses the cause of the younger advocate, resenting the cocksureness of his confident adversary. He hopes it is true that right always prevails, whatever betides, but is unable to suppress a doubt as to the ability of his untrained friend to give to the right just the chance needed.

The court term is short and soon ended. With the departure of the presiding judge and the visiting lawyers the town, with the lengthening of the winter evenings, lapses quickly back into its accustomed quiet. But the court house clings tenaciously to its prestige and its accorded glory. The long steps leading to the door from the brown, leaf-covered lawn, are strewn with leaves and papers swept up and buffeted about by the wind. Tomorrow, perhaps, a trusty from the flimsy jail underneath will sweep and garnish the portal fittingly. Just now a half dozen of these prisoners, under the none too strict supervision of a deputy sheriff, are carrying stove wood from a low shed in the side yard to the jail and to the offices above. Meanwhile the county clerk, the county treasurer, and the register of deeds are settling, by friendly yet heated argument, the destiny of their own nation and that of other countries more or less remote. The clerk of the court and the county judge, unmindful of approaching darkness, have resumed their effort to determine the checker champion of the county seat.

Editorial Notes

Somewhat reminiscent of Alice's adventures are the reports of the first national Futurist Congress recently held in Milan, Italy. The subjects discussed included, for instance, such fantastic themes as the aerial theater, the spiritual alphabet and the ideal Futurist village. This latter, by the way, is a certain delegate is reported as having said, is one in which the trees give out artificial perfumes and have among their branches extraordinary birds! Then stress was laid on the claim that the past had enjoyed a "perpendicular conception of music," whereas the future would have a "horizontal conception of it." At the very outset of the meeting it was voted that there should be no resolutions passed, on the ground that they constitute an offense to liberty of thought. From such a standpoint many another organization, upholding entirely different ideals, might to advantage take to itself a

Borrower and Lender

Automobile Headlights

While fully recognizing the validity of the plea offered by the opponents of the bill, recently passed by the House of Representatives of the United States, which would make nonmailable all weapons that can be concealed, it is well always to gain a clear concept of anything before violently opposing or favoring it. This plea is, of course, the time-worn one that under the Constitution individuals are specifically permitted to bear arms. So they still might under proper precautions. But what those in favor of the bill hope to do is to prevent people from carrying weapons who have no reason other than an offensive one for doing so. A law such as that proposed might not stop all such practices at once, but it would constitute quite a step in that direction. Even as children we learned that little drops of water, little grains of sand, make the mighty ocean and the pleasant land.

Around a Country Town Court House

Across America in December

Possibly no one would select mid-December as the ideal time for a pleasure trip across America. But if one has the time, and the money, he may have experiences quite as pleasant in their way as are those of the summer excursion. Indeed, for the observer even there are wonderful discoveries of the fundamental structure, if it may be so termed, upon which summer beauty must wax and bloom. And there is in the early winter landscape an individual charm which is not at all in need of the softening effect of either summer verdure or late winter snows.

In order to appreciate the peculiar beauty of what, to many, might seem merely a vast sweep of more or less desolate land, one should perhaps possess, or cultivate, a clear sense of the loveliness of subdued colorings. One who studies and enjoys the effects of cloud shadows, must first truly esteem sunlight. Such a one knows that the depiction of a clear frosty morning may be revealed by depicting the shadow of a stark winter tree falling across a white roadway. So your winter trailer may see from the train window color as definite and rich as of summer time, only different, and beautified, possibly, by a quality, not unlike humility, which attends nature in need of the softening effect of either summer verdure or late winter snows.

The one watching for cross-country winter colors is likely to find that Chicago, at seven o'clock on a gray December morning, compels him to appeal somewhat to faith and imagination. Yet, the miles upon miles of lowly dwellings and dingy buildings that stretch along the railroads entering that vehement city are full of wonderful shadows, gray and steel and slate, and true to type, hinting all manner of stirring possibilities; for cities, as well as country places, have their characteristic colorings. Occupations paint their own canvases, and winter is as good a time as summer, if not better one, to detect the underlying "first wash."

From this point eastward, marked changes appear in the character of the country. Softer roundness, and oak trees with a few scar leaves still clinging to winter-branched, the more grayish and faded appearance, and tree stumps in many places, hint, possibly, that this is where the east begins. Here are dun-colored patches, where Colorado might display alkali. Rolling farm country, black soil in plowed fields, black muddy roads, and tree stumps standing in cleared fields, all these are new and interesting items to the traveler accustomed to the wide, yellow-colored, irrigated west.

Onward and eastward, the sweeps of land become ever more undulating. There are more wooded hills, now rich in their purple-brown disarray, and more and larger bodies of water. Dusk, at Cleveland, with a few red lights blinking on points that jut out into Lake Erie, closes the tourist's second day.

A few scattering pine trees, looking like runaway outposts from the high west, have encroached upon the low middle country. And now the rapidly passing procession of seared cornfields begins. Here is a pile of dull red cobs, useful as fuel; and there, pigs, brown, black, and variegated, add a touch of color and contentment to the scene. The mid-western country grows constantly more beautiful, as the train glides eastward. The farms spread out in mellowed colorings, ranging from brown and red-brown, through tawny yellow to brighter golden tones.

Against the cold gray sky, two crows lazily spread their jet wings. A little farther on, past Lincoln, long stretches of blue-brown woods, beautiful in their winter freedom from foliage, lie along the horizon where, doubtless, a little stream flows on its way toward the Platte. These swift winter sketches hint the tale of different occupations, of community habits, of farming grown more hopeful, as it has drawn nearer to watercourses.

Now the black acres of plowed ground, guarded in some places rather insecurely with high, decrepit fences,

thousand students receive these pensions. Mr. Hodorovsky also mentioned certain plans for improving the condition of the students by providing them with co-operative living quarters and dining-rooms and cheap books.

The Soviet Government is almost as active in de-Russianizing the non-Russian parts of the Soviet Union as the Tsarist Government was in Russifying them. Before the Revolution only the Russian language was permitted in schools and courts all over the Empire. Now all the separate republics have a full right to the use of their own languages. This process of conciliating local sentiment on the language issue has gone especially far in the Ukraine, where the nationalist feeling is especially strong. A report comes from Kiev to the effect that about 100 employees in Government and economic offices in Kiev have been dismissed because they refused to learn the Ukrainian language and otherwise obstructed the policy of Ukrainianization in the public services. Before the Revolution it was the local patriots who suffered from the application of the Government policy in the language question; now it is the Russian Nationalists who are unwilling to learn the local languages of the regions where they live.

It seems likely that those private traders who survived the intensive campaign to push co-operative stores at the expense of private trade which was inaugurated last spring may expect easier going, at least in the near future. The rapid growth of the co-operatives during the last few months has had a rather disillusioning accompaniment in the shape of constantly increased demands for credit. In view of the pressing need of the industrial development of the capital and credit which can be spared, the Government has taken several steps designed to alleviate the pressure. One of these is the increase of the sum of money appropriated for the benefit of the students of 8,000,000 rubles last year to 12,000,000 rubles this year. Most of this money goes directly to the students in the form of monthly pensions. Students in the large centers receive twenty rubles a month, while in the provinces the pension is fifteen rubles a month. Thirty

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not under-take to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

France's War Debt to America

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Sooner or later France is bound to come to an understanding with America on the subject of its war debt, which is not regarded in America as an ordinary commercial indebtedness. France, England, America and the other Allies, it is said, joined their forces in the pursuit of a common purpose. Hence, since each of the allied nations was equally interested in defeating Germany, its contributions toward the cost of the war should be in more or less equal proportions. From this standpoint, the fact that the French have already paid an exceptionally heavy amount carries the more reason why some equitable adjustment should be reached.

So far there has been no desire to push this argument, and indeed there is still no desire to make use of it if it can be avoided; but at the back of every Frenchman's mind is a sense of unfairness at being asked to pay back so much more than the others. This does not mean that France declines to remit its debt, or that France is not prepared to come to any reasonable terms; on the contrary, it is felt that the argument is one which might easily be misunderstood, and that it would perhaps be better not to press it if an arrangement can be reached by which France can at once settle with England and with America.

But, it must not be forgotten that France not only owes money to America; it also owes money to England, to Germany, to Italy, to Russia, to Jugoslavia, to Czechoslovakia, to Serbia, to Rumania, to Poland, for the sum of £737,000,000. Now England, which is asking its share to repay the United States, would look askance at any settlement between France and the United States which ignored the British claims. It is, indeed, surely obvious that at least the British credits on France should be as good as the American credits on France, and that the American credits should not be repaid before the British credits.

Even France is inclined to take this view and to appreciate the fact that it can make no separate arrangement with America without discussing at the same time its debts toward England.

A third point that should be borne in mind is the French doctrine that there must be some condition between the payments to Germany and France. France has always denied that the repayment by France depended in any way on a third party. America has

insisted that the money was lent, not to Germany but to France, and is quite independent of any German debt to France. Strictly, the American point of view is probably correct, but in equity, as the French see it, it would be wrong to force France to pay, if France is receiving little or nothing. There is a relation between all these debts.

Further, France has always regretted that after the breakdown of the Parmentier conversations at Washington, Mr. Baldwin concluded, against the advice of Mr. Bonar Law, an Anglo-American arrangement under which England is repaying America—an arrangement which is being freely stated in the newspapers as being suggested by the bankers of New York—conditions which in themselves are generous in that they propose a moratorium at a low rate of interest, and even a partial cancellation—are not regarded as trustworthy in France, for the simple reason that they hardly square with the 1921 law, which laid down the minimum American demand.

It is not doubted that financial opinion in America—indeed, all enlightened opinion in America—is generous toward France, but there are, as seen here, as yet no signs that the whole country is prepared to enter into an arrangement which from the French point of view would be satisfactory.

When M.